NANTUNGCHOW

"The Model City of China"

Located on the north bank of the Great Yangtsze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtsze River valley.

Population of city 150,000

Population of district 1,500,000

Some of the outstanding features of Nantungchow and the Nantungchow district are:

1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.

2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.

3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.

4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.

5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.

6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.

7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.

8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.

9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.

10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.

11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient.

Nantungchow may be reached by the following steamers of the Da Dah Steamship Company, 169 Da Dah Lee, Chinese Bund:

S. S. Da Wo
S. S. Da Deh —Leave Shanghai every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. S. Da Sung
S. S. Da Chi —Leave Shanghai every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

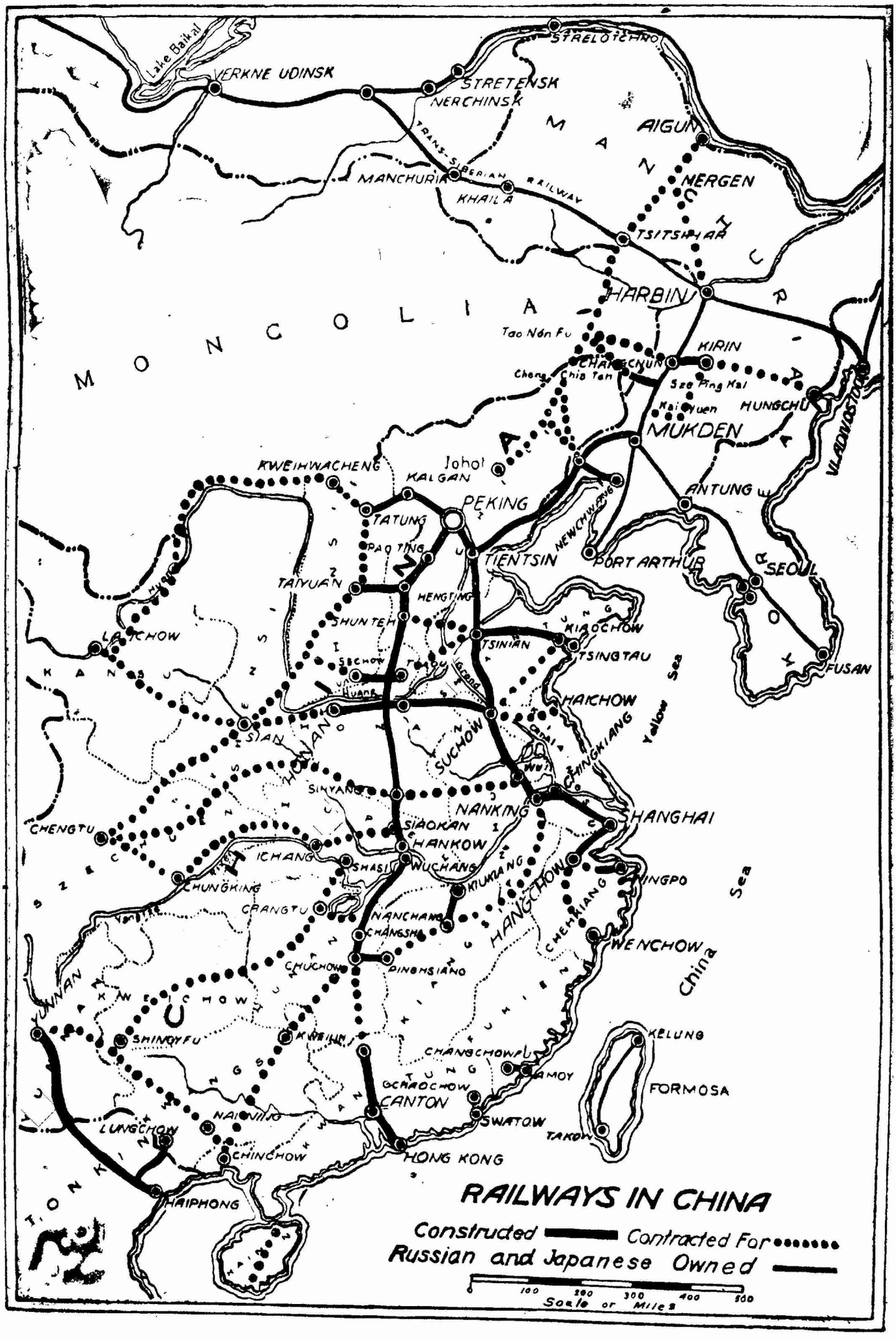
These boats sail every night at 11 o'clock, with the exception of Sunday.

Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,

CHINA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密勒氏評論報
MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN China and Germany for the resumption of commercial relations have been affected by the Allied occupation of several German cities to enforce the Reparations Agreement. Though negotiations have been going on for nearly half a year, only recently has the press in the Far East made reference to them. The foreign authorities have kept everything connected with the matter from public knowledge, and consequently little has transpired. The Chinese-German negotiations were initiated by Dr. Solf, German representative to Japan, at Tokio, and were transferred to Peking when a German representative arrived at the Chinese capital and was introduced to the Chinese Foreign Office by the Dutch Minister. After six month's discussion, the Chinese and German representatives apparently reached a general understanding and a draft agreement was ready for initiation when the German authorities at Berlin insisted upon the redemption of the Hukwang Railway and other loan bonds. The agreement did not mention anything about extraterritoriality which means that it will be withdrawn from the Germans, and it provided that in case of a dispute over the interpretation of clauses therein, the Chinese version should be followed. While the discussion of how to get out of the difficulty arising out of the bond question was proceeding, it was announced that the Allies had occupied several German cities as a result of Germany's refusal to agree to their reparation claims, and this announcement puts off the date for the conclusion of the treaty indefinitely. Many Chinese firms have completed their arrangements to resume trade relations with German manufacturers and German export and import agencies, and are ready to commence trading as soon as the treaty is signed. Germans who were formerly in China have been

returning to this country in large numbers to do business. For the present they are engaged in making preparations to participate in the general trade of China. A number of German firms have already reopened their doors in Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton and other trading ports under assumed names in order not to make themselves too prominent until their status has been officially defined. The general view on the revival of German trade is that in the next ten years the Germans will not be able to do much business in this country in view of the fact that South America and several European countries, even before the Great War was over, placed such large orders with the manufacturing firms in Germany for articles that it will take at least a decade to complete their filling. Another reason which prevents the rapid recovery of German trade in China is the lack of shipping facilities. For the next decade or so German goods will have to be carried by ships other than their own, and consequently cannot be sold abroad at a price cheaper than goods of other nationalities unless they are carried in bottoms belonging to the nations needing them-as is true in the case of South America. There are other restrictions which make it difficult for German commodities to compete with other foreign goods successfully in China, although the German merchants were popular with the Chinese prior to the war and were well acquainted with the nature of market conditions here. Even if the Chinese-German commercial treaty is signed, the commercial transactions which follow will not be of a large value.

THE MOST IMPORTANT statement that can be made about the world traffic in opium and the narcotics derived from opium is that the problem will not be solved until the production of opium in India and its sale is brought under strict supervision. As long as opium is grown and marketed in larger amounts than can be legitimately used by the countries of the world, so long will the traffic in narcotics that are for illegitimate use continue. The opium problem must be solved at the source of the world's opium supply. Laws that deal with the transport of opium, with its manufacture, with its sale and use will never bring complete relief. This problem of controlling the supply of opium is a problem that is up to the British Empire and it can be adequately dealt with by no other power. This is the reiterated point in Miss La Motte's little book, *The Opium Monopoly*, and there is no answer. While the world is waiting for the final solution of the problem there is much that can be done. The United States has suffered in two ways from the secret and illegal traffic in habit-forming drugs in the last few years. In the first place she has found that a considerable amount of morphine and other opium derivatives are being brought into the country. The cities of the Pacific coast have been the first to call the attention of the rest of the country to the growth in this smuggling, but the cities of the east have felt it as well. In the second place, opium is being sent into the United States, manufactured there and sold to the citizens of other countries for export from the United States. Within the last few years Japan has purchased so much of this prepared opium from the United States that there is no doubt that some of the guilt for the growth of the traffic in narcotics, which is debauching parts of China, lies upon the American manufacturer. The United States has no desire to have her own people poisoned by smuggled opium and she has no desire to have it said about her that her country is making the drugs that are being used to poison the Chinese people. A bill introduced into the American Congress by the Honorable John F. Miller of the State of Washington, and now before that body, puts into legislative form this American attitude toward the traffic in drugs. This bill prohibits both the export and the import of "opium, or cocaine, or any salt, derivative, or preparation of opium or cocaine" except as may be found necessary by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. The bill withdraws the privilege of "in transit" shipments of these drugs and will, if it becomes a law, put a stop to the present situation in which it is said to be easier for shipments of drugs of this sort to go through the United States in bond from England to Japan than to go through Canada which is British territory. It is to be hoped that the bill will become a law and that it will accomplish its purpose. It can be but a short time until the production of opium within the British Empire is reduced to the amount the world really needs for medicinal purposes. That must be the final solution of the opium question.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN trade agreement which was signed on March 16 will be variously interpreted. The business man will look upon it as a further sign of the power of trade posibilities to set aside political difficulties, however, great these may be. A year ago it seemed that there was no possibility of peaceful commerce between Russia and the other nations. Now it seems unlikely that China will delay the signing of an agreement similar to that of England with Russia and it is probable that other nations will not be long in following. Lenin is reported to have said that business opportunities in Russia would open the way to peaceful relations with other nations. If the report is true, a bolshevist leader and the business men of other nations have found themselves in agree-

ment for the first time perhaps. To those who hold that English policy is always determined by the protection of British control over India, as does the writer of *The New Map of Asia*, the stipulation that bolshevist activity in India must cease will be the key to the whole situation. To others it will seem that England has by some means persuaded France to countenance this step and that France herself may be contemplating a change in her Russian policy. In any case, the report of this trade agreement seems to prove that England has entered into no preliminary agreement with Japan for the permanent separation of Siberia from Russia. Such an agreement was recently reported in Paris as the result of negotiations looking toward a new treaty of alliance. Russian absolutism has taken a new form since a tsar sat upon the throne. It has become doctrinaire. This agreement between England and Russia probably shows as great a change in the attitude of Russia's leaders as it does in English opinion and it is a sign that the day when people can live at peace in Europe may be returning.

NEARLY TWO MONTHS have passed since the raising of the moratorium in China and the cessation of the sale of the financial reform bonds issued principally to redeem depreciated notes of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications. There is no sign of the depreciated notes of the two banks being circulated on the market again. It has always been feared that they would remain a special feature of China's finance as long as the government is unable to make both ends meet. Nothing in the world, it is pointed out, will detain the Chinese financial authorities from attempts which will give them a temporary relief, and one of the best relief measures is the printing of paper notes for circulation on the market at a great discount. Though hard pressed for money, the government has, however, been heroically resisting this temptation successfully and the popular accusation in this connection may yet be proved to be fallacious. It has been religiously keeping its promise of seeing to it that after the end of January there would be no depreciated notes on the market and that the sale of the financial reform bonds would be stopped entirely. From this it is inferred that the government has come to the realization of the importance of winning public confidence and of the disaster to the nation of disorderly finances, also that it must make a serious attempt to reform its fiscal system in general and refrain from any measure which will plunge the country into another financial panic.

A FEW figures connected with the financial reform bonds and the amount of depreciated notes redeemed with proceeds of the bonds will show that it was not a light task to raise the moratorium. The financial reform bonds issued in October, 1920, amounted to the par value of $34,884,865, those in November amounted to the par value of $11,641,165, those in December were $3,947,935, and those in January, 1921, were $7,605,277. The total issue amounted to $58,079,242, of which sum $24,000,000 was appropriated to liquidate all the government loans in Peking notes, the remainder being used to redeem the Peking notes of the Bank of China to the amount of $22,103,023, and those of the Bank of Communications to the amount of $11,976,019, or $34,079,242 in all. The amount of depreciated notes redeemed in October, November and December was $26,473,965, and these notes had been publicly burnt under the supervision of the Bureau of Domestic Loans, the Audit Board, the Ministry of Finance, the Bureau of Currency and the General Chamber of Commerce. As to the notes redeemed in January amounting to $7,605,227, they were destroyed by the Bureau of Domestic Loans, and it is believed that all of the depreciated notes have now been burnt. The government is to be congratulated for the firm decision to raise the moratorium in spite of many obstacles and for its final success in the removal of one great financial drawback. Since the declaration of the moratorium by the government in 1916 shortly before the death of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, people of all classes have suffered intensely from its effects. With the destruction of the depreciated notes, the government has removed one evil, and there is no possibility of its recurring. Steps should now be taken to adjust other outstanding loans in a similar way.

THE PROJECTED DEVELOMENT of Woosung, a small village at the junction of the Whangpoo and Yangtse Rivers, a distance of approximately twelve miles from the city of Shanghai, is rapidly rising from the stage of ambition to the condition of a reality. Several times in the past this plan has been mentioned, theorized, and finally dropped, but the present attempt has the greatest of possibilities of being carried into action. One of the most substantial facts upon which to base any judgement as to the future of Woosung is that the entire project has been placed in the hands of Chang Chien, China's industrial capitalist and wizard. The vision of Mr. Chang is far in advance of any of the present day Chinese financiers, his executive ability and practicality is unquestionable, and his past record in the development of the Nantung district is an achievement that has received international recognition. Mr. Chang is also possessed of an honest and sincerity of purpose that is unique and admirable in the state of affairs that obtains in present day China. oN

haste is being made in the preparations of the plans for the building of the new port but competent foreign engineers have been engaged for the work and are now making the first estimates of the basic enterprises that are necessary to the realization of the development of an international port city.

THE plan of the Woosung port in brief is the construction of an entirely new city on the land that juts out at the juncture of the two rivers, the development of its waterfront and the attraction to the town of sufficient industrial enterprises to make it a success. Its completion will mean the docking of the larger types of ocean steamers that now are unable to come up the smaller river to Shanghai proper. It will also mean the construction of warehouses at the new port to take care of incoming cargo and a general development of waterfront activities in a new direction. A new direction will also be given to the construction of commercial and industrial plants and Shanghai will by necessity grow out toward Woosung. The port city and its district will be constructed and reconstructed along the most modern lines. The river front will be altered and a new channel provided to enable large vessels to come up to the piers. Routes are now being surveyed for two additional roadways to connect with Shanghai and future plans include an electric railway for both passengers and cargo. The entire plan is an enormous undertaking but one that should be profitable in the realization. The city plan, including the business and industrial districts, the parks and amusement places, is being made much in the same way that the city of Nantungchow, Chang Chien's community building masterpiece, was twenty-five years ago. The industrial plants already under way for the new city include a cement factory, a glass factory, a million dollar sugar refinery, and cotton mills.

WOOSUNG is to be purely a Chinese port, with no concessions, but open to international trade, according to the first announcements. At the present time surveys are being made to determine the limits of the International Concession of Shanghai with regard to the Woosung district and documents relating to foreign property investigated. The new port will be a step toward the abolition of extraterritoriality for the reason that all property and business will be directly under the officials representing the district and the Chinese government. If extraterritoriality is not abolished by the time this city is ready to function, it will provide an excellent opportunity to either prove or disprove the fact that foreign business can be conducted in a large and successful way under Chinese jurisdiction. Woosung is an ideal location for a new port and its development will be watched with intense interest. If Chang Chien and his associates are able to achieved the success that has attended the growth of Nantungchow, there will be a greater Shanghai which will run from the present limits of the city to Woosung. But more than likely the future growth will be under the name of the city and district of Woosung.

China and the Covenant of the League of Nations

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

CHINA will have a voice in the amendment of the Covenant of the League of Nations which will soon take place. She is sending one of her ablest and wisest sons to the commission organized to study various proposals for the revision of the League Covenant. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has been chosen for the position. He will leave China for Europe at the beginning of April.

Three weeks ago, Dr. Drumond, secretary general of the League, sent an invitation to Dr. Wang to be Chinese member of the commission. Realizing the importance of the commission, Dr. Wang consented to participate in its deliberation after full consultation with his government. He has succeeded in securing the first available shipping accommodations so that he can depart for Europe with his secretary without delay.

The commission to revise the League Covenant is composed of eleven members who are representatives of the countries concerned, and Dr. Drummond has obtained for it the best known international personages. Its importance cannot be overstated.

The League Covenant which the commission is going to amend according to those who have made a careful study of it, is not logical in many respects. It is lacking in definiteness. It contains too many words of qualification. European statesmen perhaps purposely used them so that the big Powers could give to the Covenant any interpretation they desired when their interests were involved.

Several nations, members of the League, have already raised the question as to whether it was advisable to have five out of the nine members of the Executive Council of the League fixed and permanent, and have the other four members elective. If this provision is not modified, the five big powers, namely, England, France, Italy, Japan and America (if America joins the League) can always control the Executive Council, and the smaller nations, even if they formed a combination, will have no voice in its affairs.

Some of the smaller nations are seriously considering the advisability of withdrawing from the League on account of this provision and Argentina is said to be one of them. It is keenly felt that the Covenant should be made more workable, and that if this is not done, the League will not have a fair chance for success.

The commission may also be asked to amend the Covenant so that the United States of America can join the League. The feature of the covenant to which America objects most is embodied in Article 10, which reads:

"The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

How the commission is going to so modify this provision as to secure America's participation in the League and yet to make the League still an effective weapon to preserve the peace of the world, and what proposals it will make so that the League will afford just protection to all nations alike which are its members, irrespective of their strength and their wealth, are some of the difficult questions.

The best minds of the world are called upon to solve the questions, and China has supplied her best by sending Dr. Wang to the commission. China can feel assured that her views on the Covenant will be properly expounded by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Her domestic affairs have rather been badly managed, but her foreign affairs, if they are free from undue interference, appear to be always in good hands.

Dr. Wellington Koo presented China's case at the Peace Conference in the most favorable light, secured an international hearing for the Shantung matter and created an international interest in China. Dr. Wang Chun-hui will do no less for China and for the world's peace at the forthcoming Covenant Commission if he is given a free hand, and will undoubtedly further enhance Chinese prestige abroad.

The Chief Justice of the Chinese Supreme Court who is leaving for the League of Nations, is a profound scholar of international repute and has been following world events closely and kept himself abreast of times. With a legal turn of mind, he has been specially equipped with a legal education which fits him for the work before him.

He studied international and national law at Peiyang University, the foremost institution of learning in China, and at Yale University, which has produced many public men of renown. After his graduation, he continued his study in England and Germany. He was subsequently called to the English Bar at the Inner Temple. He translated the German Civil Code into English.

Upon his return to China he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1911 with his headquarters at Nanking, the provincial capital of Kiangsu, and the site of the republican provisional government. The following year he became Minister of Justice in the first republican cabinet under the late President Yuan Shih-kai.

Since 1917 he has been president of the Civil and Criminal Law Codification Commission, and has been responsible for the revision of some of the laws which have since been promulgated and enforced. He has recently been devoting much time and attention to the reform of the Shanghai Mixed Court and to the work preliminary to the eventual abolition of extraterritoriality.

Foreigners and Chinese who are acquainted with him and known him well respect him and admire his legal knowledge. As Dr. Koo is one of the greatest Chinese diplomats of the decade, Dr. Wang is one of the greatest Chinese legal men. He is levelheaded, unemotional, unbiased, impartial and frank. He is equally well versed in Chinese and international affairs.

To his fellow countrymen he appears to be a genius. At the time when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, it was commented in the press that the choice of him for the important position was well made by Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng. Besides being a foreign scholar, he is a Chinese scholar of no mean calibre. Few Chinese have a good command of the written Chinese and several foreign languages at the same time. Dr. Wang is one of the few. The Secretary General of the League could not have a better Chinese legal expert than Dr. Wang to sit at the commission to study the proposals for the amendment of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Peking, March 19, 1921.

The Mandatory System on Trial

BY C. F. REMER

What the mandatory system is to mean to the world has not yet been determined. It may mean the dawn of a new day for the backward and helpless peoples of the world and it may be the continuance of the old colonial system under a polite, and hypocritical, name.

One is tempted to speculate upon the probable significance of the mandatory system in the field of international relationships and to ask hopefully whether it is a step toward the general disapproval of the policy of ruthless exploitation that has too often made the colonizing nation not the bearer of a burden for the colored man, but the chief part of the burden. One is tempted to indulge in the hope that it is the beginning of a better day for all peoples. These speculations must, however, be left for the future to determine. We can do no more at present than record certain facts about the mandatory system and keep ourselves informed as to the trend of events. Keeping informed is the more important for the American since his country has not yet taken a final stand on the League of Nations Covenant. The American must make up his mind and, therefore, needs information as the raw material for his decision.

The mandatory system is formulated in Article 22 of the League Covenant, which reads as follows:

ARTICLE XXII

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor,

traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as South-west Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above-mentioned n the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

There seems to be some doubt as to the origin of the mandatory system. Its author is probably General Smuts, who is responsible for more than one of the liberal provisions of the Covenant, It has been said, however, that it is due to George Louis Beer, an American student of colonial problems whose early death has been widely mourned.

Mandates were known to Roman law and Roman law gives us the clearest indication of the terms that ought to be used in this connection. "Under Roman law," says a recent English writer, "the party making the request was called the mandate, and the party undertaking the business was called the mandatory. In terms of the mandatory governments set up by the League of Nations the League seems to be the mandate, the nation or peoples to which the government of a particular territory is entrusted is the mandatory, and the territory to be governed is without a name. In the absence of any accepted term it may well be termed the mandated territory, though this term is probably a violation of the rules of grammar.

The conditions that made it possible to put the mandatory system into the League Covenant are probably the various limitations that have as a result of war, rebellion and public opinion, attached themselves to the right of a central government to do with its colonies and possessions as it pleases. In the nineteenth century we saw at least one war which began over the treatment of subject peoples. This was the Spanish-American War of 1898. The conditions under which the United States took over the government of Cuba and the Philippines and the manner in which the United States has dealt with the peoples of these two countries shows that by 1900 the world had moved a long way from the robberies of a Cortez or a Pizarro, or from the methods by which European nations have secured Asiatic possessions in the past.

One further point must be made, that the Covenant of the League of Nations, while it provides for reports from mandatories and for an advisory committee, makes no provisions for dealing with a nation that fails to live up to the terms of the mandate.

This mandatory system, then, was one of the first things to cause difficulties when the time for the ratification of the Covenant and the treaty of peace came. Even today the situation of Syria, for one instance, is uncertain. The Covenant says of territories formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire that the mandate is until such time as these territories are able to stand alone. Nevertheless, after the difficulties with Feisal were settled by drastic action, the French premier is reported to have said of Syria, "France will occupy all of it and always." It is this spirit which makes the mandatory system an uncertain factor in international relations.

One of the nations to question the mandatory system before ratifying the treaty was Japan. Japan was given by mandate the administration of the former German islands in the Pacific Ocean north of the equator. The islands south of the equator were alloted to Australia. The Japanese mandated territory comprises islands of the Marianne, the Caroline and the Marshall groups, of a total area of 960 square miles and with a native population of about 60,000.

The provision in the League of Nations Covenent was, as we have seen, for a type Comandate, and the division of the islands between Japan and Australia was provided for by the secret treaties between Japan on the one hand and England, France and Italy on the other, which gave Japan not only these islands but the support of the European nations of her claims against Shantung.

On December 24, 1919, the world was informed that Japan's representatives in the Council of the League of Nations had objected to the form of the mandates under which Japan was to administer the Pacific islands and that time was asked for these gentlemen to consult the home government. The objections of Japan have never been made public. It is understood that Japan also made objection to the Australian mandate over the islands and territories south of the equator. Mr. Matsui is reported to have said that if the Australian regime were applied to these islands Japanese immigrants would be barred out as in Australia and that Japan's position would be worse than before the war. How the matter was settled we do not know, but Japan did officially ratify the treaty and Covenant on December 26.

Another matter which is still unsettled is the disposition of the island of Yap. It seems certain that there was an American reservation on this point. There was a debate over this at the recent conference on international cables and the result is not yet known.

Since the war we have had little information about conditions in these islands. It is difficult to determine whether Japan is making a vigorous effort to live up to the spirit of Article 22 of the Covenant. Mr. Junius B. Wood, an American journalist, who is said by the *Japan Chronicle* to have been a special corrrespondent of *Kokusai* at the time, visited the islands during January and February, 1921. He reports that the annual exports from the islands are 6,000 tons of copra, 4,000 tons of phosphate and 360 tons of sugar. The current number of the *Japan Year Book* states that the imports, valued at $650,000 U. S. currency, are flour, meat, rice, piece goods and building materials.

Mr. Wood tells us also that the Japanese have shown little desire to settle in these islands; that the commerce has passed into the control of a large corporation, the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha; and that the Japanese control of trade "is held against foreign competition largely through the Japanese control of the shipping situation there. "Besides the Japanese steamers," says Mr. Wood, "the only vessels permitted to trade in the islands are an American schooner owned by a San Francisco company and a single Australian steamer." It would seem from this that vested rights are in as much danger north of the equator as Japan feared they might be south of it. Australia may now protest, in the language of Mr. Matsui, that she is being put into a worse position than before the war when there was comparative freedom of trade.

We are told of the establishment of Japanese schools in the islands. One cannot help feeling a

degree of pity for the simple native of the south Pacific who was being taught Spanish not many years ago, who was later introduced to the complex conjugations of the German tongue, and is now set to struggling with the difficulties of Japanese. Mr. Wood assures us, in conclusion, that he saw no signs of fortification on the islands.

To anyone who has read Article 22 of the League Covenant it is clear that the difference between a colony and a mandated territory is a difference in the spirit and purpose of the mandatory rather than in anything tangible or visible. Most writers on colonial government have put two motives among the first that have lead nations into colonization, a desire for economic advantage and a desire for military or naval advantage. Both of the advantages seem to be denied to the mandatory of the safeguards that are set up by the League. The test of the successful working of the mandatory system must, then, be the absence of attempts at inconsiderate exploitation and the maintenance of the policy of no fortifications in mandated territory. These are the standards that must be used in judging Japan as a mandatory in the Far East. Japan's care for the well-being and development of the natives of these islands can only be judged after some time and by those who know the islands well.

The points to watch are, then, are these: the disposition of the island of Yap, any indications of unpublished special terms in the Japanese mandate, the economic policy of Japan in the islands and, finanally, any indications that Japan is fortifying the harbors.

It is too early to come to any conclusion, but the mandatory system must be studied. The rise of a new policy toward dependent peoples is an important development. Finally, America has an immediate interest in the matter, for these islands, now a part of the Japanese Empire, lie between the United States and the Philippines and their fortification, if it should be undertaken, would increase the possibility of misunderstanding between the two countries.

Admission of Chinese Industrial Students to America

BY ETHELBERT STEWART

U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics

There is a long background to America's relation with China from an educational standpoint. Our treaty relations appear to have been based upon the idea of the admission of Chinese for industrial purposes only when the industrial conditions in this country were such as to offer plenty of work for them to do in excess of the capacity of American labor to perform—in other words, in such periods during which there were no American unemployed, and when Chinese labor could be immediately and profitably used, and only during such times.

The representatives of the Chinese government, wishing to safeguard the privileges of merchants, travelers, and students in universities, secured a clause which excepts these classes; that is to say, permits them entrance into the country regardless of economic conditions here. Our Congress, however, acting upon the theory that the treaty permitted the peremptory exclusion of all other than the excepted classes, has built a wall around Chinese immigration which is exceedingly effective. It excludes anyone who is a wage earner under the general acceptation of that term. Unquestionably, the Secretary of Labor is given great discretionary powers in determining the scope and meaning of the term "students." Heretofore, the interpretation has been that any Chinese student attending a university in the United States who during his school term shall work for wages to earn money, even if this money is to be used in the completion of his education, becomes a Chinese laborer and can be returned to China under the coolie labor exclusion laws.

Under the old Chinese regime, this ruling was necessary, and was really a hardship to no one, but a number of things have happened in China. First, when the United States donated to China the enormous fund which this country had been awarded as damages following the Boxer uprising, it was with the distinct proviso that the money was to be used by the Chinese government only for the purpose of furthering the cause of education among the Chinese people. The present Chinese government from this fund now allots the sum of about $400 to each student selected to take a course in education in a foreign country. As $400 will not pay the expenses of a three or four years' course of training in the schools of any country, and as the regulations of this country have prohibited Chinese from earning wages while in this country under the classification of "student," it has resulted in a large number of Chinese youths being sent to French, English, and Italian schools, subsidized by money which was given by the United States, whereas they cannot enter the United States itself upon the same terms. Even this was not a serious matter so long as the Chinese youths being sent to foreign universities were of the nonindustrial class and were attending only academic and cultural schools.

Still another phase of Chinese life, however, has developed, and this perhaps can be better stated by an extract from a letter which the writer received from an official of the Peking University, Peking, China, in August, 1920:

> One matter weighs heavily on me and the work in hand now. I mean the ruling of the Immigration Bureau that students, who come here from China, are not permitted to enter industrial plants on wages: the ruling, as I understand it, classes them as coolies as soon as they earn wages.
>
> "Now, you may not understand how this does now and will hereafter affect the industrial relations between America and China. Because industrial students will not be allowed to come to this country, there is now a stream of these young men flowing into France. They prefer to come to the United States, but they will not be allowed. Now what will be the result of this diversion of the very type of young men that we should by all means have come to our coasts? Of course, when they return to China they will be more attached to Frenchmen than to Americans, and will purchase the machinery that is needed for the new plants that are put up from the French. A man in your position does not need that I write a long letter showing the consequent evil results flowing from this short-sighted policy. Those students are not in any way interfering with the spirit of the exclusion laws. They will all go back to their own country, and the few thousands that would come would not interfere with the wage problem. On the contrary, if they came to this country to learn, they would purchase machinery from this country and make it necessary to employ

many times their own number of American workmen to manufacture this machinery. But outside of this the ideals that they would get here which they can never get in France, make it our duty to draw them to this country.

"But you will say, China is now sending a great many students to this country. Yes. But the sad condition remains, that of the returned students to China only a small percentage of them finds its way into real employment. In Peking there are over 2,000 of them, all graduated from foreign universities, lying idle, and wasting their life. Why is this? The young men that are being sent have been of the official and literary classes. We must have artisans trained if we are to succeed in the industries. We want these young men to earn their living here as young Americans of like sort do here now. We want industrial democracy taught in China, and a blind man can just as easily teach perspective drawing as these young snobbish returned students teach anything democratic."

A careful examination of the files of the Department of Labor, however, reveals that the writer of the above was not cognizant of the most recent rulings of the Secretary of Labor upon the issues raised. Of course, the real difficulty is in securing satisfactory guarantees that the Chinese admitted here as industrial students will be returned to China promptly and without expense to the United States government upon completion of their education and industrial training courses. If would be simply impossible for the Department of Labor to keep track of each student and charge itself with the responsibility for his return.

Again, obviously there would be nothing gained by liberalizing the terms upon which the sons of wealthy Chinese merchants, sons of the official and wealthy classes in China, can come to this country for the purpose of attending our cultural schools. It is not claimed by those most interested in China's industrial and economic development that any great benefit has accrued to China industrially from the education of these youths. That some reliable agency should be organized, therefore, to select Chinese youths from the industrial field for the purpose of securing industrial training and vocational education in our recognized technical, industrial, and part-time schools, guaranteeing the return of such students at the close of their educational period here and in some manner vouching for their making practical application of their mental equipment to the industrial conditions in China, was necessary before the serious consideration of the new problems that presented themselves, was worth the while of the Department of Labor. Unfortunately, the propositions that have been coming up to the Department of Labor, as shown by the files for a number of months, have not been entirely free from a suspicion that the manufacturers of certain lines of machinery and tools and alleged to be interested in their introduction into China, have also in mind the importation of Chinese workmen to manufacture these tools under the guise of students, without any apparent willingness to bond themselves to return these Chinese student workers to their native country. Of course, the statement may be made that the service of these student workers having been trained here in the manufacture of these machines would be of infinitely more value to the American manufactures in China than they would be here, and that self-interest would see to it that these young Chinese were sent home to introduce the American machinery there. No doubt in a great many instances this would be true, but no Federal department could afford even to consider a proposition which contained an element of doubt, much less a suspicion of possible unfairness.

Nothing definite, therefore, was done until the formation of the Chinese Merchants' Association. The attitude of this association, like that of many of the professors in Chinese universities, is that the only hope of finally getting away from the strained relation between China and other governments on account of the Chinese coolie-labor problem is to develop China industrially and solve the coolie problem at home by changing the coolie into a self-supporting workman with standards of living at high as those of the workers of other countries. As to the natural resources of China there can be no question. With the labor of the nation, which we have termed "coolie", but which in the Chinese is "k'uli," which literally means strength, applied to China's unlimited mineral and agricultural resources, there is no good reason why the Chinese worker's food should be rice. The Chinese Merchants' Association, therefore, proposes properly to select youths in China and to be responsible under approved bonds for the education in American technical and part time schools of such youths, with a view to their return to China, there to act as foremen and instructors of other Chinese workers.

The first definite proposal of this association is contained in its letter to the Department of Labor under date of June 3, 1920, and is in part as follows:

"Our association desires to bring to this country for the purpose of education only a large number of Chinese students, amounting in the next two years to several hundred. It is our desire and intention to place these students in industrial schools and colleges, so that they may learn American methods of industry and become familiar with American machinery.

"As rapidly as these young men complete their education they will return to China to become instructors there of her young Chinamen.

"We estimate that the average time that each of these young men will be in this country will be about three years. These young men will be carefully selected in China from good families and will be placed in as high educational establishments in this country as their preliminary education and respective knowledge of the English language will permit.

"In the main these young men will not work at all, except that in a few institutions in the South, where cotton textile machinery is taught, the young men as a part of their course will work on actual machinery in an actual cotton mill, but not for compensation.

"We are aware, of course, that the bringing of Chinese young men to this country as students is in accordance with the treaties between China and the United States, and also permitted by the statutes of the United States.

"We realize fully that the difficulty has been and is to work out a satisfactory method by which it is certain, first, that these young men come as students, and second, that upon completing of their studies they will return. That is the difficulty of the United States authorities. Our difficulty is the uncertainty whether a duly qualified bona fide student who lives in China will be certainly admitted into this country.

"We are willing and desire to cooperate with your department in permitting both of us to solve our respective difficulties.

"We were highly gratified at our reception this afternoon. We were especially gratified at being told that our application would be to sympathetic minds. We fully appreciate that you will desire to look into the matter fully. We shall take pleasure in coming to Washington for as frequent conferences as you find necessary and in supplying you in writing with any information which may be within our power and which you may request.

Of course, it goes without saying that these students while here will be maintained at the expense of our association. Our motive in making the application is not entirely unselfish. We not only have considerable interests in this country, but they are of such a character that if the industries of China grow, flourish, and prosper our business here will increase.

This matter having been referred to Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in the form of a memorandum, the following memorandum in reply was made by him under date of June 15, 1920,:

"Referring to the memorandum hereunder, if the proposition of the Chinese Merchants' Association contemplated bringing Chinese labor into competition with American labor under the guise of making them students, I would not for a moment give consideration to the suggestion. We have all the racial problems in the United States that we can properly deal with at the present time. Racial problems are always accentuated by economic competition. It may be that in the case of the Chinese the racial antagonism is due principally to economic conditions and different standards of living. There is only one way of determining whether that is or is not a fact, that is, by creating conditions that will enable the Chinese to increase their industrial effectiveness and improve their stardards of living at home. The long period of organized government and civilization that the Chinese have behind them would then have proper weight in determining racial relations.

"Exclusion laws always create more or less international irritation. As long as the economic conditions of China are as they are, our exclusion laws will be retained and the basis of irritation continue to exist between the two countries, not only because of those who are excluded but because proper administration of exclusion laws requires the examination of those who are not excludable as well as of those who are excludable in order to determine the fact. If by teaching the Chinese our methods we can improve their economic standards to a condition comparable with our own and thereby reduce or eliminate racial antagonisms, our exclusion laws can be very materially modified without injury and in fact with advantage to our own country. At best that would take a long time. The longer the beginning is delayed, the longer it will be before the end is achieved.

"It is proposed to bring young men from China and enroll them in certain industrial schools and colleges in the United States to learn our industries both from a theoretical and practical standpoint, and then return these students to China where they will quite naturally introduce American methods of manufacture. This is very much different from some of the suggestions we have heretofore considered, which proposed the admission of Chinese students to acquire an academic education with permission to work in competition with American labor as a means of earning the money to pay their way through school. The primary purpose is a thorough theoretical and practical education for the student, with a view to introducing American methods of manufacture in China. The element of competition with American labor is eliminated and the basis laid for industrial development in China which will be an inducement for the Chinese workman to remain at home. The proposition appeals to me as an experiment worth trying if it is properly safeguard. We should be sure not only that the bond furnished is sufficient to secure the return of the student but the primary interest of those who are sponsors for the plan is to secure the return of the student to promote the industrial advancement of China. It should be impressed upon the Chinese merchants' organization that it is accepted only as an experiment and that the department reserves the right to cancel the general arrangement at any time for reasons sufficient to itself; that during the period determined upon for schooling it will not disturb the students who have been brought in even though the general arrangement may be cancelled, but the department reserves the right to deport any Chinese brought in as a student who refuses or fail to carry out the purpose for which he was admitted."

The matter was considered for several days and the department's final rulings are embodied in a letter from the Department of Labor to the Secretary of State under date of July 6, 1920, as follows:

"I have the honor to advise you that the department has recently given consideration made by the Chinese Merchants' Association for permission to bring to the United States a number of young men of Chinese race and nationality with the object of placing them in industrial schools and colleges, particularly certain textile schools of the South, to learn the cotton and other textile industries from both a theoretical and practical standpoind, the object being to then have these young men return to China to engage in employment of a supervisory character, in factories and mills which said association proposes to establish in that country. The association was represented before the department by Mr. Edward D. Shank, director of finances, and Messrs. Soo Hoo Mee Tong, national president; Hom Hong, New York, president; Charles Boston, director; and Robert D. Moy, Chinese secretary.

"The expressed intention of the Chinese Merchants' Association, in the event their application is finally granted by the department, is to delegate a representative or representatives to proceed to China for the purpose of making very careful selection of the young men who are to be brought to the United States for the purpose indicated. This accomplished and the requisite section 6 certificates, passports, etc., secured for the young men in question, they will be brought to the United States at the expense of the association, will after arrival here, be enrolled in industrial schools to be selected, their expenses therein will be met by the association which will also look after their general welfare, and, upon the completion of their studies, which will include shop training in the schools which maintain shops, and in outside textile factories, without compensation, where the school at which the student is enrolled does not

conduct a plant of its own, will return them to China, without expense to the government of the United States, where it is proposed they will make use of knowledge and practical experience gained, while here in textile plants, etc., to be established there.

"The proposition advanced by the Chinese Merchant's Association is quite different from some suggestions which have heretofore been made to the department in connection with proposals to bring to the United States Chinese "students" in large numbers, which proposals involved the admission of the "students" to acquire an academic education with permission to work in competition with American labor as a means of earning the money with which to pay their way through school. The primary purpose of the project advanced by the association is a thorough theoretical and practical education for the student, with a view to introducing American methods of manufacture in China; and the element of competition with American labor is eliminated and the basis laid for industrial development in China. The proposal does not contemplate the placing of the students at work for wages, for as far as they will labor with their hands at all it will evidently be merely as an incident to their schooling and training and will be without compensation. In view of the obvious possibilities which seem to be inherent in the present proposition for increasing the friendly and commercial relations between the Republic of China and the United States, it has occurred to the department that the experiment proposed is well worth trying, provided the arrangement can be properly safeguarded. Accordingly, the permission sought by the association will be granted by the department, with the understanding and requirement that the following conditions are to be observed.

1. A certificate, issued and visaed in exact conformity with section 6 of the Chinese-exclusion act of July 5. 1884, shall be required in the case of each student admitted hereunder.
2. The Chinese Merchants' Association shall be required to furnish, no account of each student admitted, a bond in the penalty of $1,000, conforming to the 9th proviso of section 3 of the immigration act, guaranteeing.
   a. That such student will be placed in an industrial school of institution (factory or plant) for training of the kind necessary to equip him for supervisory service later in a similar factory or plant in China.
   b. That such student will not be permitted while within the United States to engage in any employment for wages or in any other kind of work than that necessary to his industrial training as contemplated by the arrangement.
   c. That such student will be maintained and well cared for by the association in a manner appreciate to his efficient and expeditious training, and will, under no circumstances and to no degree whatsoever, be permitted to become a public charge within the United States.
   d. That such student will promptly upon the completion of his course of training in this country return to China, without expense or trouble to the United States, and that the period of his stay shall be limited under the bond to three years from date of entry.
3. That a memorandum (of either a formal or informal nature), approving generally, of the plan of the Merchants' Association, shall be secured from the Minister or Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese government at this capital and placed in the files of the Department of Labor.
4. That when each student entering under the arrangement is admitted at a port of the United States his section 6 certificate shall be surrendered by him to the immigration officials and there shall be issued to him in lieu thereof a certificate of identity (in accordance with Rule 19 of the Chinese Rules of the Department of Labor) which shall be made clearly to show the particular purpose for which entry is being allowed and the temporary nature of the stay in this country contemplated.
5. That of the 1st on January and the 1st of July of each year which the arrangement remains in force the Chinese Merchants' Association shall submit to the Commissioner General of Immigration, Washington, D. C., a report showing the exact whereabouts of, and the nature and extent of the training then being received by each student therefore admitted under this arrangement and still within the United States, and the whereabouts and occupation of each student who, after having been trained here, has returned to China.

"The foregoing arrangement will be entered into by the department experimentally only, and the department reserves the right to cancel the arrangement at any time for reasons sufficient to itself. While during the period the students must necessarily remain here for the schooling and training contemplated, the department will not disturb those brought in under the arrangement even though it may become necessary to cancel the general arrangement, it will permit such students to remain here for the time contemplated by the agreement if they comply with the terms thereof, although the department will reserve the right to deport any Chinese brought in thereunder as students if they violate or refuse or fail to carry out the purpose for which admitted or violate the provisions of the exclusion laws or regulations. If it should appear that any violations of the Chinese-exclusion laws or regulations occur in connection with the operation of the arrangement the department may consider that fact alone sufficient cause for the immediate discontinuance of the arrangement, as well as for the deportation of the particular Chinese involved in the violation.

"The principal object which the department has in mind in addressing you on this subject at the present time is that you may make a formal presentation thereof to the Minister or Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese government at this capital with a view to ascertaining if it is his desire, as the representative in this country of the government of China, to indorse the arrangement, as suggested in paragraph numbered (3) above. If the contemplated arrangement, meets with the approval of the Minister and he furnishes you with a memorandum to that effect, the department will proceed to draft the necessary instruction to the immigration officials at the various ports of entry with a view to putting it into actual operation. It will be necessary, of course, for your department at the proper

time to instruct the various United States diplomatic and consular representatives in China with respect to the matter of visaeing section 6 certificates for this class of Chinese students."

The real situation then appears to be that Chinese young men, ambitious to equip themselves to take an active and worth-while part in the development of the new and industrial China may qualify themselves in the technical schools, and in the factories cooperating on half-time basis with schools of the United States, and be in a position to judge of the value of our machinery, of our tools and our methods in that development. In other words, wherever and whenever the labor performed is a part of the educational process, and not primarily for money to aid an academic or cultural schooling, it will be treated as a part of the student's work. The question of payment for work in half-time or factory schools is in process of being worked out.—*The Labor Review.*

The New Issue in the Teachers' Strike

BY GROVER CLARK

THE teachers and the administrative officers of the national higher schools in Peking have gone on strike. At this writing six of the eight such schools have taken formal action. The others meet tomorrow, and there is no question but that they will join the movement. By the time this appears, therefore, the shut-down will be complete.

The immediate cause was the fact that salary payments are four months in arrears. But in connection with the strike the teachers have raised issues of far deeper significance than the payment of salaries, or even than the status of the schools involved. They go behind these questions and demand a radical revision of the methods of distributing the entire income of the national government.

In the past, in spite of the existence of a national budget, the custom has been for each of the Ministries to retain for its own exclusive use whatever funds it received. Thus certain departments—Communications, Commerce, and Agriculture, and Law, especially—have had ample resources, while other departments—Education, for example—have been in dire straits. The teachers demand that all the funds received by all the departments shall be put into a common exchequer from which payments shall be made only in accordance with the provistions of a national budget. To this demand the immediate question of back salaries has been made distinctly subordinate.

In making this demand, the teachers ask simply that the provisions of the Chinese Constitution be carried out, and that the practice of all modern governments be followed in China. No revolutionary principle is advocated. Nor is there any demand for the immediate solution of the perplexing problems involved in the relation between the government and the militarists, or in the lack of unity between the North and the South. The teachers do not ask that the Central government shall get more money by disbanding the soldiers, by higher taxes, etc. They demand simply that what income the government does get shall be shared by all the departments in the proportions agreed upon in the national budget; that each department no longer be permitted to sequester for its own exclusive use the income which it receives.

The present strike, therefore, is fundamentally distinguished from that of a year and a half ago, by the fact that it is not primarily a move to secure back salary but rather one to bring about an important improvement in the national administration. This improvement, moreover, will be of direct benefit not only to the teachers and to the Department of Education, but also to all the non-revenue producing functions of the government. And it materially will strengthen the hands of the liberal forces in China by giving their representatives in the administration a real and effective voice in the distribution of the national income.

Any permanent solution of the problem of securing funds for education is unlikely, the teachers are saying, as long as the income-producing departments are allowed to keep their income for their own use, without consideration for the needs of the departments that have expenses only and no independent means of securing revenues. In the past the income of the Central government has been departmentalized, rather than nationalized. Thus it has happened that while the Department of Communications, for example, has ample funds, the Department of Education is destitute. The situation in this respect is aggravated by the fact that the Communications officials have funds to start and finance various new shools for which there is no provision in the national budget, while the Minister of Education for the past two years has not been able to get any money from the government to meet even the regularly budgeted expenses. Such money as this department has had during that time has been secured by loans contracted on its own authority.

The teachers, however, are not stressing this fact in their arguments. Nor are they saying much about the fact that their own salaries are so much in arrears. The principal emphasis in the campaign is being put on the necessity for the actual nationalization of the national income.

This new turn was given the movement by Dr. Hu Suh at the meeting of the officers and faculty of the National University held March 12, to consider the matter of a strike.

The meeting had been called on petition, with no serious purpose other than to discuss the advisability of taking active steps to secure the payment of the salary arrears. There was no strong feeling in favor of stopping work. Just before the meeting, however, a delegate from the faculty of the National Technical College brought word that earlier in the day those whom he represented acting independently, had decided to strike. After this became known, any prospect of staving off a walk out of the National University faculty was closed.

The strike resolution as originally proposed provided simply for a temporary cessation of work pending a settlement with the government as to the arrears and the future payment of salaries. Dr. Hu followed a stirring speech by proposing an amendment to the resolution, specifying that the back salaries and the amounts due for administrative expenses be paid, and the future salaries and administrative expenses be guaranteed by the government out of the proceeds of the national railways.

In the course of his speech, Dr. Hu emphasized the seriousness of a vote to strike, and declared that such a decision should not be taken for any lesser purpose than the accomplishment of some large national good.

In connection with the often-heard remark that the government has no funds to pay the teachers, he referred to the fact that, at the moment when all the national universities and colleges are on the verge of

closing for lack of funds, the Ministry of Communications is starting many new educational institutions. In some of these which are already in operation, not only the teachers' salaries and the operating expenses are guaranteed, but also a monthly subsidy of twelve dollars is given each student.

The teachers of the National University and the other national schools, he declared, have no desire to prevent the establishment of new schools. Rather they favor moves in that direction. But, they ask, if the government have sufficient funds to finance such new educational institutions, which are not provided for in the national budget, why can they not demand a similar support for the educational institutions which are already established, which are truly national in character and which have been given a place in the budget?

Dr. Hu then emphasized the point that the question of salary payments was of secondary importance. The real issue is as to whether the incomes of all the departments shall be nationalized. The teachers felt that they should be. As a first step toward this essential reform, therefore, he proposed —and the faculty and administrative officers of the National University unanimously agreed—that the demand be made for the payment, from the proceeds of the national railways, of arrears of salaries and of the funds allowed by the national budget for the administrative expense of the schools, and that a guarantee on these same proceeds be given for the payment of the budgeted administrative expenses and the salaries in the future.

"The reprinting of the Four Imperial Libraries," he said in conclusion, "may very well be postponed. The purchase of aeroplanes may well be reduced. But these few national educational institutions must go on. And in order that these institutions may go on, their legitimate expenses, which have been approved by the national government and included in the national budget, must be paid."

The resolution as amended by Dr. Hu was unanimously adopted, and a committee representative of all the departments of the National University was appointed, with power to carry on the strike and to undertake negotiations with the other schools and with the government.

The wording of this resolution is as follows: "Resolved, that we temporarily suspend work at the National University and ask the government to secure funds from the proceeds of the national railways from which to pay the arrears in salaries and administrative expenses and to guarantee the prompt payment of salaries and administrative expenses in the future."

Another important resolution also was adopted: "Resolved, that all members of the National University staff who also teach in other national schools should suspend their work in these other institutions." The significance of this resolution shows National University are on from the fact that many of the teachers in the faculties are also on the faculties of various other schools. The Higher Normal School will be especially effected.

The six schools that up to tonight have formally become involved in the strike are the National University, the National Technical College, the National Law School, the National Agricultural College, the National Art School and the Women's Higher Normal School. The other two schools which will unquestionably follow suit as soon as meetings can be held are the National Medical College and the Peking Higher Normal School. Whether the movement will spread outside of Peking is still uncertain, though the schools throughout the country have been suffering from the same shortage of funds which was the immediate cause of the present crisis in the Capital.

However that may be, when the three schools have joined the five—which will be in a day or two at most—at least eight hundred administrative officers and teachers and six thousand students will be effected.

All of the schools are following the lead of the National University in raising the question of the nationalization of the incomes of the government departments, and in insisting on a satisfactory settlement of this question as a basis for the settlement of the strike. The students, also, are preparing to organize in support of the teachers.

Peking, March 14, 1921.

Chang Chien, China's City Builder

BY DON D. PATTERSON

CREATIVE genius knows no land or race, recognizes no school or caste, but finds expression wherever situated. One hundred miles up the Yangtse River from the city of Shanghai, creative genius embodied in China's greatest industrial leader and capitalist, Chang Chien, is building a milestone in the industrial future of the nation in the model city of Nantungchow. Isolated from cities affected by foreign influence, untouched by railways and comparatively inaccesible along the beaten paths of commerce, Nantungchow stands as a monument to the executive ability, vision, and power of organization of this man and his associates, who include his son, Chang Chien, Jr., and his brother, Chang Cha.

Hon. Chang Chien

No contact with Western lands has brought about the experience and foresight with which His Excellency Chang Chien is gifted, no Western technical school has the honor of claiming him as an alumnus, rather the opposite. Until more than forty years of age Chang Chien was one of the leaders of the old schools of China and a noted Hanlin scholar. With such a foundation of ancient learning, whose traditions counseled seclusion and mental pursuits rather than industrial expansion, it is difficult to reconcile the first forty years of the life of Chang Chien with the past twenty-nine.

Twenty-four years ago Chang Chien dreamed of an industrial city rising just outside of the walls of the ancient town of Nantungchow, his birthplace, which would be not only an industrial center but a place of benevolent happiness and a mecca of education. With a zeal, unprecedented in the history of modern China, he began his task, the immediate impetus being a commission to organize a spinning and weaving mill of $1,000,000 capitalization. The work of organization and construction was successfully accomplished, to be followed by the Fuhsin Flour Mill, the Kwangsheng Oil Mill, the Tse-sheng Iron Works, the Fousheng Silk Filature and the Da Dah Steam Navigation Company.

Hon. Chang Cha

With these enterprises as a nucleus, Chang Chien began the construction of his dream city, the model town of Nantungchow. Appreciating the value of contentment among his workers, his first work was that of the laying out of a public park for the center of his city with attractive artificial lagoons. This having been completed, he next turned his attention to the building of a modern theater with a seating capacity of 1, 200. Being one of the greatest modern day students and patrons of the Chinese drama, he gathered about him many of the most famous actors of the nation and with the amusement of his people cared for, he began the development work.

Nantungchow stands as the autobiography of one of the greatest of China's city builders. Within twenty-five years it has risen out of the level plain of the north Yangtse Valley growing rapidly and waxing increasingly prosperous. Its ramifications and innovations have brought it into the limelight of publicity within the past few years and have given it an international fame.

The district of Tungchow is the region of production of the highest quality of Chinese cotton and the weaving looms of the country turn out the choicest of the nation's cotton cloth. Two modern cotton mills are now in operation and their ranks are being swelled by the addition of seven more. Supplementing this work, the Nantung College of Agriculture, organized by Chang Chien and directed by Alex. Y. Lee, assisted by S. Z. Kwauk and two other American returned students, is carrying on experimental work with the view to improving the cotton culture and production. Working in conjunction with the mills, the Nantung Textile School, also under the guidance of American returned students, is giving instruction in all phases of cotton milling and weaving. The district has a production of 1,000,000 bales of cotton annually.

To the oil mill has been added a refinery, capable of producing the finest cotton seed oil adapted to household uses, and a hardening process to turn out a cooking compound. Increasing demands have brought the necessity for the construction of a new flour mill, which will be completed within a few months and will be equipped with the most modern machinery.

The other industries of the city include a silk filature, an iron foundry, one electric light and power plant, with a second under construction to cost $1,000,000, a newly organized shop for the production of hair nets and laces, a soap factory and a match making plant. Projected are a caustic soda plant and a paper mill. Added to these are the Da Dah Steamship Company, operating a river line from Shanghai to Nantungchow, and the Chino-Belgian Steamship Company, which will soon inaugurate a service from Shanghai to various ports in Europe, Great Britain and America.

Chang Chien through Nantungchow has become a pioneer in the construction of good roads. The city and district now has more than fifty miles of motor roads, most of which are rock surfaced or paved, and a planned expansion of more than 700 li. The country is made accesible by ten modern motor buses, the city proper being four miles from the river landings, which operate along regular routes according to schedule. This line is to be increased by the additional of several more specially built cars within a short time. In addition to this, the district has approximately thirty private motor cars, all of the most modern American makes. The road building has been a cooperative offort, the farmers furnishing both the land and the labor where the routes have traversed the country districts.

Nantungchow is a revelation in the development of modern education in China having in addition to its agricultural college, and textile school, 332 other separate schools, which include a commercial college, an embroidery school, whose products are being sold in the United States and elsewhere, a girl's normal school, and most unique of all an actor's school. The latter school has been established for the study of the Chinese drama and its production. Boys are admitted at an early age, taught the histronic art of the Chinese stage, playwriting and, the classics under the director of Eu-yung Yu Chien, who is said to be China's most accomplished actor and who is a graduate of the law school, of Waseda University. In addition to his duties with the, school Eu-yung is

the playwriter, director, producer and star of the Nantung theater.

There are no pinched faces in Nantungchow, no beggars and a general air of business, happiness and contentment fill the place, The benevolent institutions that have been established are: the Nantung Orphanage, the Door of Hope, the Nantung Hospital, the Deaf and Dumb School, the old Peoples Home, the Blind School, the Cripple's Home, the People's Trade School, and the Beggar's Home. In the majority of these institutions, the dwellers there are given the benefit of a semi-technical training which will make them self-supporting.

Chang Chien, Jr.

There's a building boom in Nantung. The Nantung Club has recently been finished and provides all of the comforts and attractions of a Western institution of its kind. It is being added to now in order to provide housing facilities for the entertainment of visitors to the city of Nantung. A new modern hotel and a $160,000 executive building for the Nantung Chamber of Commerce are nearing completion. The building for the College of Agriculture, with modern laboratories and other facilities will be finished by fall as will the new flour mill, the new cotton mill, the power station, the many new shops and the new building for a textile school.

The district has become self-governing and under the guidance of Chang Chien, Jr., who is the speaker, a district assembly has been instituted and a building for its housing is under way.

Chang Chien, in addition to building his city, is also bringing up industrial leaders to carry on after his own work and that of his brother, Chang Cha, is finished. The most prominent of these is Chang Chien, Junior, who now takes a majority of the executive responsibility off the shoulders of his father and who is looked upon by the people as an able successor to him. Chang Chien, Junior, is a graduate of a commercial school in the United States. Surrounding him, Chang Chien has a number of younger Chinese supervising the educational and industrial work, all of whom are fired with the same ideals, the same ambitions and the same qualifications for putting them into effect.

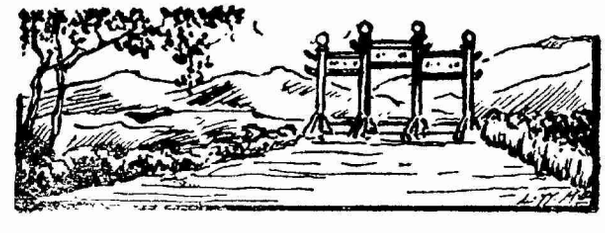
An increased amount of cooperation is being introduced in the community and the workers are being urged to put their money into the industries of the district. A movement is now on foot for the raising of bonds among the people of the district for the financing of various projects. The dwellers in the Nantung district are proud of their city, its leader and its accomplishments. Their pride has made it China's cleanest city. The Chang family holds infinite power over the district, containing 1,500,000 people and 7,435 square li of land, but exercise it in a most benevolent and patriotic manner.

But now that Nantung is well under way, the compelling creative desire in Chang Chien is turning his efforts in other directions. A modern bank and office building in Shanghai to house his industrial offices has been recently built. An embroidery and lace store, known as the Nantoon Shop, on Fifth Avenue, New York, acquaints the Americans with the model city of China and at the same time keeps the city out here informed on the latest industrial developments. Conservation work along the Yangtze Coast extending from the Nantung district north along the Pacific shore which will reclaim millions of mow of land for cotton growing is also another Chang Chien project.

The longing of the city builder for expression in a greater way has been responsible for his acceptance of the direction of the new project for the construction of an international port city under Chinese guidance at Woosung, a distance of twelve miles from Shanghai. Here will be constructed a more magnificient city—Nantung having served to give experience—one that with Shanghai will become one of the best known ports of the world. With his inherent ability and providing that his physical condition will permit, there is no question of the success of Chang Chien in this undertaking.

Chang Chien, with the assistance of his associates, is handing down to the younger generation of Chinese an example which if followed will bring the country to the forefront as one of the greatest industrial nations of the world. It should be made compulsory for every young man of China to spend a time in the city of Nantungchow imbibing its spirit and studying its inner workings, in order that future city and nation builders may be trained. Nantungchow is a delightful revelation to the foreign visitor and its hospitality reminds one of the traditional courtesy of the Southern section of the United States.

But after all the most impressive feature of Nantungchow, with its multitudinous activities and its alert, progressive spirit, is that it was born in the mind of one of China's greatest scholar, Chang Chien.



Who's Who in China

M. H. Shen, Chairman of the Commission on Railway Technics and Chief Engineer of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

(沈琪字穆涵)

M. H. Shen was born at Chinghaihsien, Chihli, in 1871. He was one of the early graduates of the Pei Yang Military Academy in railway engineering. Soon after his graduation he joined the Peking-Mukden Railway where he had an excellent record. Later he served as engineer on the Peking-Kalgan Railway. Still later he was transferred to the Shantung Railway.

Among the important positions which Mr. Shen held in the Manchu regime were: supervising officer of the Army Training Headquarters, supervisor of construction of the Building of the Ministry of War, supervisor of the Municipal Public Works Department of the Outer City of Peking, supervisor of Public Works Department of the City of Mukden, supervisor of the Imperial Works Department at Mukden, advisor to the Szechuan-Canton Railway Administration, inspector of engineering works of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and supervisor of construction of the Yellow River Bridge of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Shortly before the establishment of the Republic he was chief inspector of the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and co-director of the same line. In 1912, he was called by the Ministry of Communication to be technical expert in Peking, and to take charge of the Railway Works Department of the Ministry in 1914 when Liang Teng Yen was Minister. In December of 1917 he was promoted to be chief technical expert of the Ministry.

His next appointment was vice-chairman of the Commission on Railway Technics in 1918 when the commission was first organized. Dr. Jeme Tien Yu was appointed chairman of the commission. Upon his death, Mr. Shen was appointed chairman. The work of the commission includes not only the selection of civil and mechanical engineering standards but also the standization of traffic matters.

After the overthrow of the Anfu Club last summer and the inauguration of a new administration in Peking, Mr. Shen was concurrently appointed chief engineer of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, North Section. He is also president of the Railway Administration College.

Mr. Shen is president of the Chinese Institute of Engineers, and an honorary member, of the Haute Etude Chinoise, Paris, and the Association of Chinese and American Engineers. He is popular among young Chinese railway engineers.

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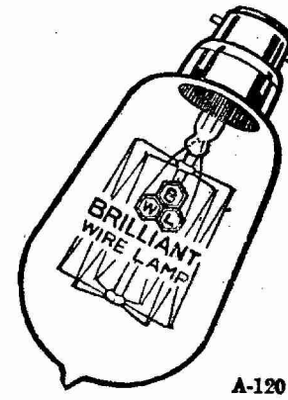

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Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Reciprocity Once More

From "The Japan Weekly Chronicle" (British)

In our Trade and Commerce Notes, reference is made to an Indian project for raising and import duties, conceived partly, no doubt, to increase the revenues, though only the desirability of diminishing, imports is mentioned. The *Mainichi*, whose comment we quote, remarks that the chief matter of interest in Japan is the question whether there is any discriminatory element in this reformed tariff. The *Mainichi*, in discussing the Indian import duties, did not venture to improve the occasion and recommend the opening of the Manchurian door. That is a proposition that hardly ever occurs to Japanese publicists, though it counts for a great deal in the eyes of foreign nations. We dealt yesterday with

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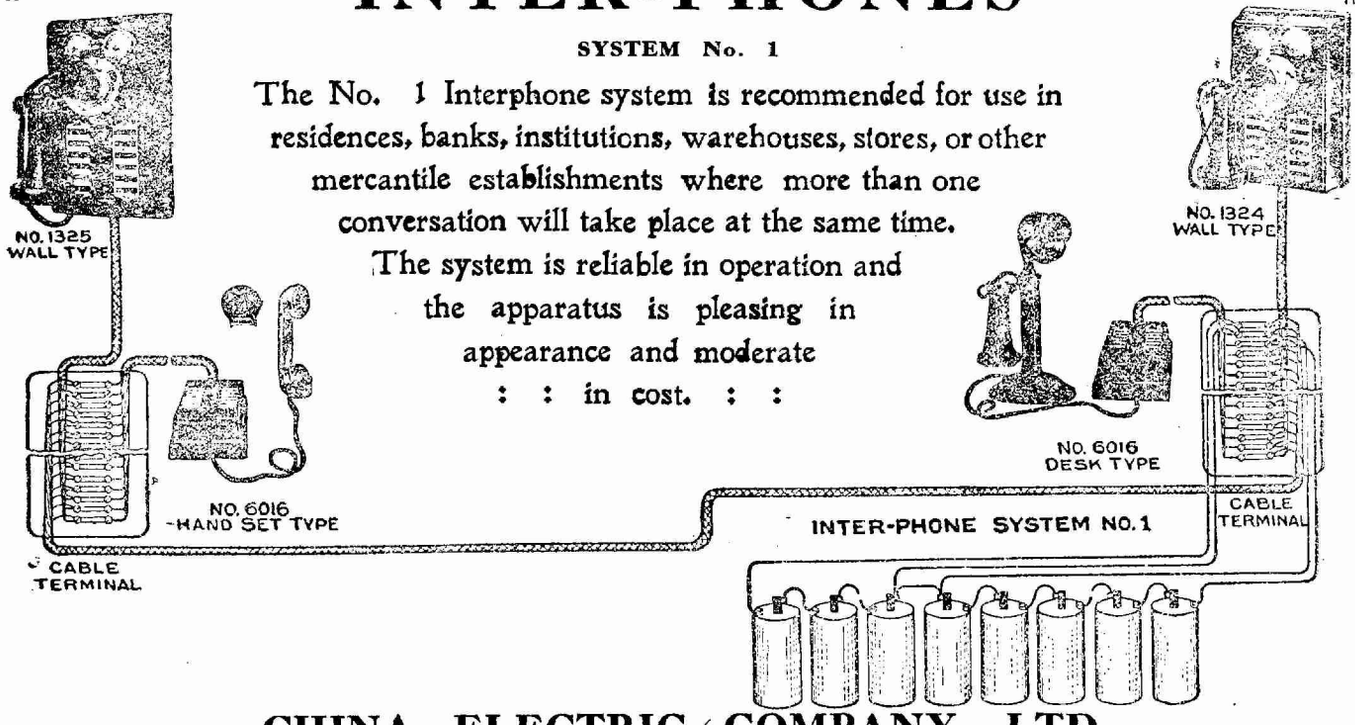

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some of the aspects of national fiscal policies after the war and the greatly increased inclination, in spite of the world's urgent needs in the way of reconstruction and economy, to indulge in the wasteful and destructive process of interfering with the natural processes of trade every nation robbing its own people of all the advantages accruing from a free exchange of commodities. One of the aspects that we did not emphasise is that British tariff reformers, who are now able to get in a good deal of indirect tariff-making, are ready to play the retaliation card for all that it is worth. That some idea of this troubles Japanese business men may be seen whenever there is talk of a readjustment of the Indian tariffs, but no word is ever raised in favour of making a bid for the continuance of the present advantageous situation. The greatest alarm is expressed lest a preferential tariff should injure Japanese trade but nobody suggests that the Japanese door should be opened as a mark of friendship.

The common conception in Japan—and it is one which is natural to all protectionist countries—is that colonies and dependencies are to be reserved for the benefit of the dominant country. That anybody else should have any large share of the trade of Formosa or Korea is unthinkable. Yet the fact remains that, after China and the United States. India is Japan's largest buyer, China comes first because of propinquity and political dominance; America comes second owing to her demand for raw silk being most easily supplied from Japan. India buys manufactured goods for the multitude, the policy being that of letting the people have the benefit of the cheapest market, though it would be perfectly easy to restrict India to British manufactures by means of manipulating the tariff. British manufacturers, indeed, would be very glad to supply the two hundred million yen worth of manufactures that India takes from Japan. They could not supply them quite so cheaply, but if there were a ten percent import duty charged on non-British products there would be very little trade for anybody else. Needless to say, there is a great demand at present for the imposition of such duties. The war has left behind it a strong bias towards protection. and British free trade has already seen some serious inroads made on its position. Many of the outlying trenches have been captured, and there is little spirit left in the free trade garrison. Considering that the world's greatest need now is to exchange goods as freely as possible so as to reduce the cost of living and obtain as wide a distribution as possible of the deficient commodities, reason would dictate that the protectionist Powers should approach Britain with proposals for participating in the general freedom of trade. so as to ensure access to the materials at the command of the British Empire. Reason, however, has had very little chance since the war. The best that can be hoped for is that Britain will not altogether destroy free trade by embarking on a policy of retaliation. Yet such a policy could be

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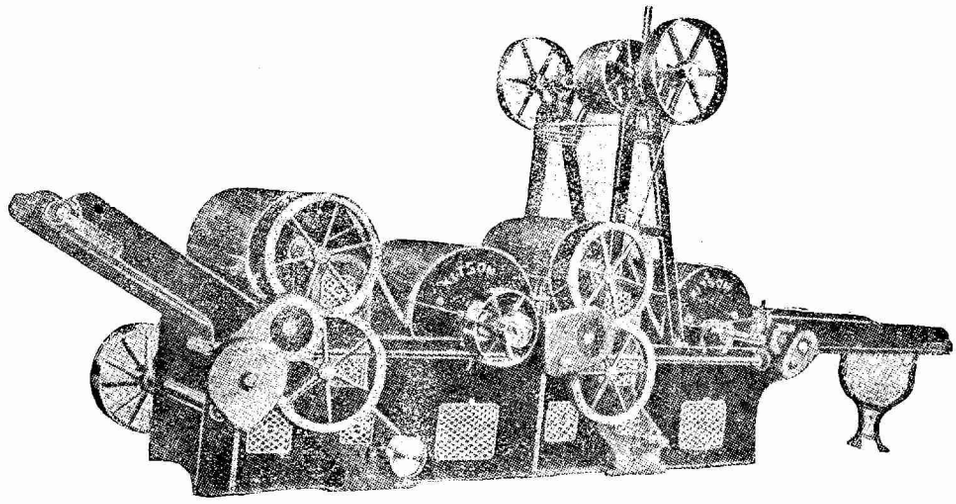

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easily understood, and it is surprising, human nature being as stupid as it is, that it has not been started already. Japan stands only in the same position as other protectionist countries, but fortuitous circumstances accentuate the incongruity or the position as between Japan and Britain. We have on the one hand the fact that but for the trade with British dependencies and carriage by ship between British ports, Japan's commerce could never have developed to its present position and would be ruined to-day if these advantages were cut off. Trade has been able to develop only because it was permitted on equal terms with British competition. British traders have complained, and with reason, that Japanese shipping companies and manufacturers enjoy an actual advantage, because no hesitation is felt in sending the ships of subsidized companies to compete against British ships and cut out British merchants in the trade. No harm has actually resulted to Britain. The Japanese taxpayer has been the chief sufferer through the subsidy system. The Indian consumer has had the advantage of all nations competing for his custom, and the Indian producer has obtained the best price that was going through all nations competing on equal terms for his goods. A few years ago we should have felt inclined to ascribe to this freedom the loyalty of India to the British connection. Events have discounted the value of free trade in this direction but so far as the protectionist is concerned, he is likely to find a reason for adopting a protection system in the fact that, politically, it cannot make things any worse than they are.

But while we find that Japan's commercial development owes so much and is still dependent on her freedom to operate in British dependencies, we have Mr. Hara, the Japanese Premier, explaining to the Diet that Japan cannot afford to allow other nations to trade on equal terms with herself even in South Manchuria, which is not Japanese territory at all! Nominally the door is still supposed to be open and this, we believe, is the first official admission that it has been closed. The Premier's honesty and frankness are to be admired, but there is not much to be said for the principles upon which the door is closed. There is, of course, the old "blood and treasure" reason, but that may be applied with equal plausibility to the case of Shantung. It is to be feared that if British tariff reformers were so hard pressed as to adopt the same unsound argument they would be able to discover that the British Empire had been created not altogether on the most pacific lines. Apart from the Empire, there are as good reasons for Britain denying the open door to Belgium as for Mr. Hara to deny the open door to Manchuria. However, protection goes about the world in waves, like the influenza. So far from Japan, now that she is wealthy and has well-established industries and a large merchant fleet, becoming more liberal in fiscal matters, we have increases in the Customs tariff, some already accomplished and some in prospect. Chemicals, textiles, even metals, are the subjects of higher import duties, and while manufacturers demand these duties and so increase the cost of living, they all with one voice declare that the only way to lower the cost of living is to lower wages. It might much more truly be said that the only way to lower the cost living is to abolish the "scientific" tariff. The only capacity an import tariff has is to do harm. Even protectionists know

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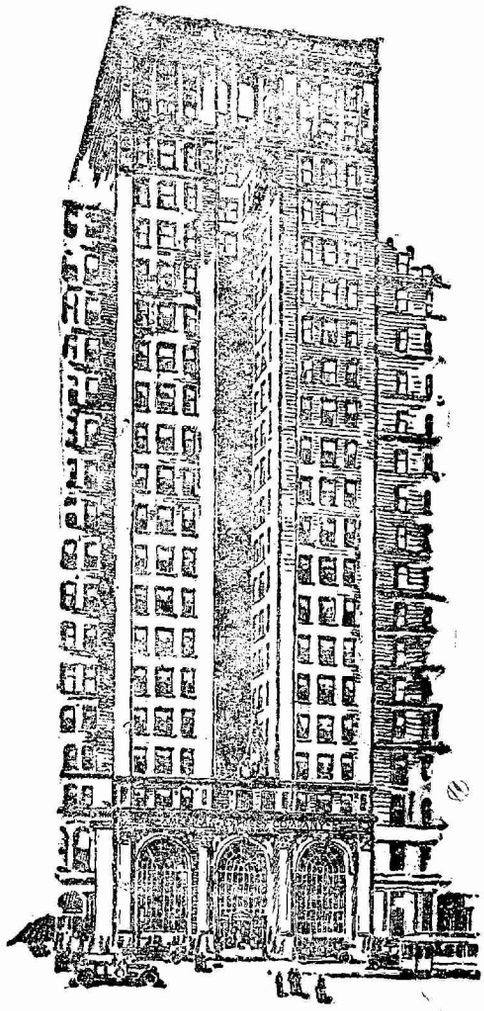

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this, but they have an idea that because it does others even more harm, something has been gained. Thus, if the Indian, Straits, and Hongkong trade were closed to Japan it would do a certain amount of harm to the inhabitants of those countries, but it would do Japan a great deal more. There is a considerable demand at present that this greater harm should be done, not only to Japan but to other protectionist countries. The more the various countries of the world put up their tariffs, the more likelihood is there of Britain following suit. It is a curious outcome of all the generous sentiments that inspired a world that was going to be fit for heroes to live in. After the war there was to be international friendship of a warmth never before experienced. But instead of that we have nearly every country in the world doing exactly the same as the belligerents did in the war—harming themselves in the hope that they will be able to harm their neighbors more. Even the idea of reciprocity is fading away, and Mr. Hara's attitude towards South Manchuria is the commercial equivalent to Germany's military attitude towards Belgium.

The Future of Chinese Silk Trade

From The Chinese Student's Monthly

The arrival in the United States of the Chinese Silk Commission to attend and to participate in the International Silk Exposition to be held at Grand Central Palace of New York City from February 7 to 12, 1921, serves to call attention to the importance of China's silk trade and to the gradual but steady eclipse which the Chinese silk trade has suffered within the last few years.

Not so long ago China held undisputed sway in the field of raw silk trade, beating France, Italy and Japan not only in the quantity of silk production but also in the quality of silk produced. Within the last 15 or 20 years, Japan has, for reasons which will be seen later, gone ahead of China in the volume of silk trade. According to an accurate estimate prepared by the statistical bureau of the Silk Association of America, China exported to the United States, in 1912,5,510,607 pounds of raw silk at the value of $13,536,714, while Japan exported, in the same year 17,425,353 pounds of raw silk at the value of $57,192,420. Seven years later, the difference becomes bigger and still more striking. China exported to the United States, in 1919, 10.799,591 pounds of raw silk at the value of $81,727,492, while Japan, in the same fiscal year, exported to the United States alone 33,360,560 pounds of raw silk at the value of $328,056,956. This steady increase in the volume of Japanese raw silk trade has a number of reasons to account for. In the first place, the Japanese have endeavored to improve the quality of their raw silk in such a way as to suit the American requirements and fancies. This improvement calls for not only careful reeling and handling of raw silk for export purpose, but also scientific handling of the cocoons which produce the silk. In the second place, the Japanese government has set aside annual subsidies to help silk manufacturers improve their products and carry on their trade abroad. Thirdly, testing houses have been established at the expense of the Japanese government, where Japanese producers can have their material tested by government experts and carefully reported on at almost no cost at all. This testing, as everybody knows, is very important, as it is the only scientific means whereby the producer as well as the consumer can learn the strength and quality of any particular brand of silk, be it of Japanese or Chinese make. Then, of course, the

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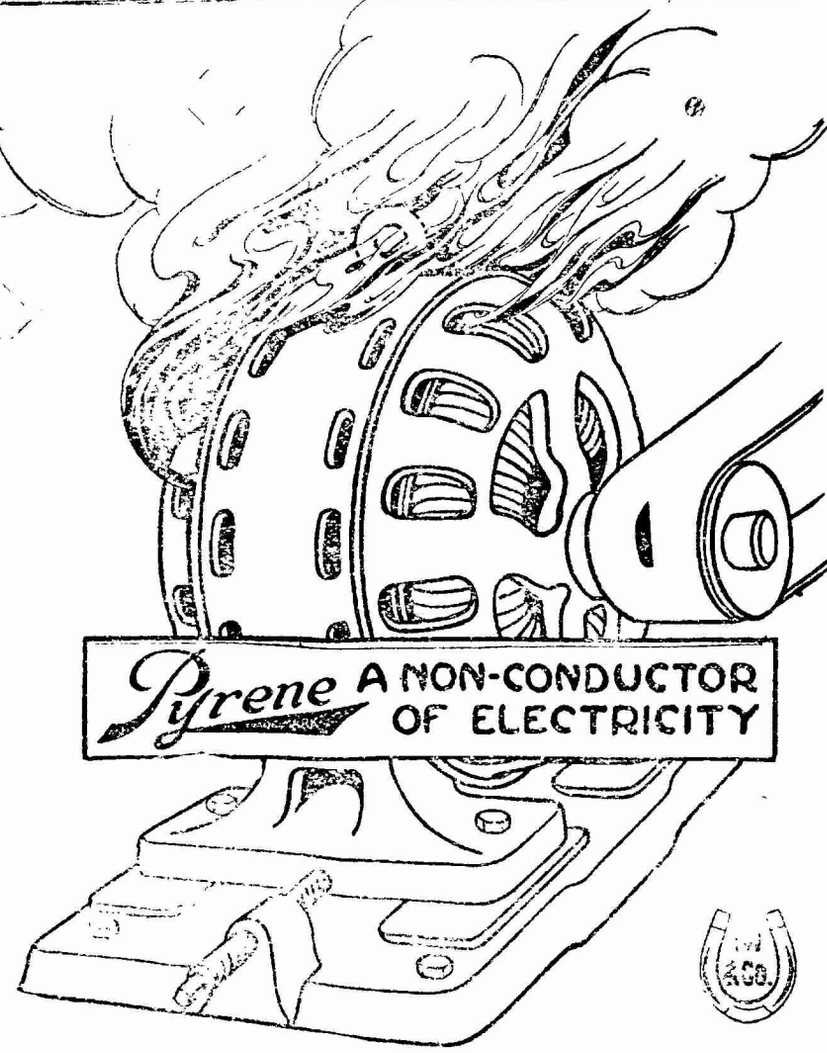

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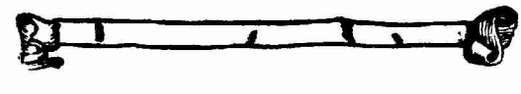
fact must not be lost sight of that from time to time Japan sends silk merchants and experts to visit the United States and other silk-consuming and silk-producing countries, where they learn not only the conditions of trade but also the latest methods of silk production. And in addition to all these factors is the greater facility for foreign trade which Japanese silk merchants enjoy.

On the other hand, what accounts for the marked eclipse of Chinese raw silk trade? There are as many reasons for the small volume of trade of China's raw silk as there are reasons for the increase of that of Japan. The Chinese are conservative, and although they are attentive to advices and suggestions they are not quite as eager as the Japanese to improve the conditions and methods of production. The Chinese government pays little or no attention to such things as engross the Japanese government. There is little government initiative in China regarding the improvement of silk production. Not a single testing house, private or public, can be found in China. Chinese dealers in silk, while they have vague knowledge of value and quality of different kinds of silk, cannot be any too sure on that point. They cannot know the exact quality and strength of any particular brand of raw silk, until it is exported and reaches the scientific hands of foreign experts. And, unlike the Japanese, the Chinese seldom if ever take the trouble of finding out the tastes and fancies of the foreign merchants, and for this reason, if for nothing else, Chinese raw silk does not find as extensive a foreign market as it would otherwise. The fact that there has not been a single Chinese agency or Chinese dealer in raw silk in the United States, that milions of dollars worth of raw silk trade has been in the hands of foreign traders, is sufficient proof of the lack of enterprising spirit on the part of the Chinese. And it is no wonder that in spite of the rapid increase of world's consumption of raw silk in recent years and in spite of the decided decline in the European production, the silk manufacturers in China have not received the share of profit which is their due.

The arrival in the United States of the Chinese Silk Commission to attend and to participate in the International Silk Exposition is therefore an event of great importance. It has much to do with the future of Chinese raw silk trade. The participation by the Chinese raw silk men in the exposition and the new knowledge which they may acquire on the spot, both in regard to the scientific methods of rearing the cocoons and handling the produced silk for foreign consumption, will help much towards improving the silk trade of China in the future. In 1915, China sent to the United States an Industrial Commission, upon which the raw silk industry of the Canton and Shanghai districts was represented. The mission made a careful survey of the silk industry in the United States and collected as much information as possible upon the needs of the country and the improvements necessary to increase China's silk export. Then, in the spring of last year, an American Silk Mission visited China and Japan, and, as a result of the visit, the Chinese silk manufacturers are straining their efforts to improve the quality of their product in order to keep pace with the needs of the foreign markets. Now, the Chinese silk men who are here can well take advantage of this silk exposition and acquire the necessary information to improve their trade.



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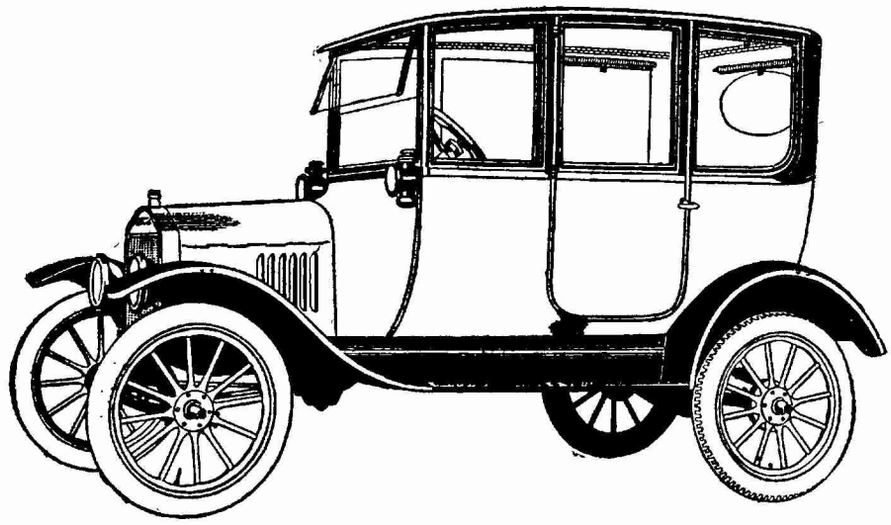

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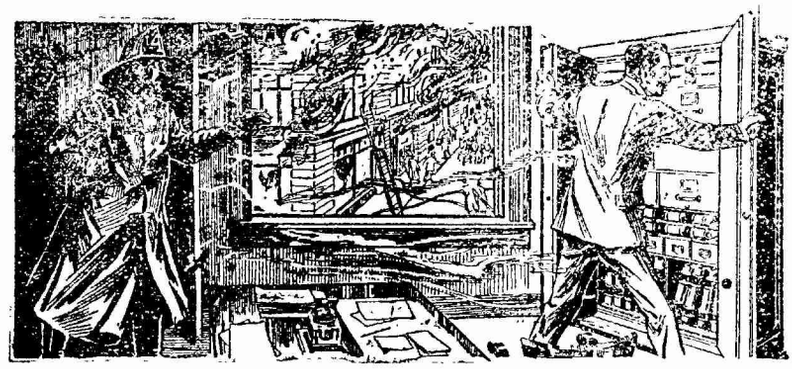

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Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

America and the Far East

Translated From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

According to a recent telegram through *Reuter*, the United States government will adopt earnest measures to reinforce the "open door" policy in China and will also offer her moral support to the Chinese people in their efforts to have the 21 Japanese Demands abrogated. When these demands were made, Japan had practically the whole field of Far Eastern affairs to herself, and, taking advantage of this unique position, she had imposed forcibly upon China conditions of such glaring injustice that her action was more than a series of deliberate insults to China. It was a case of premeditated contempt of the Western Powers whose status in China was to be fundamentally affected by these aggressive and oppressive demands.

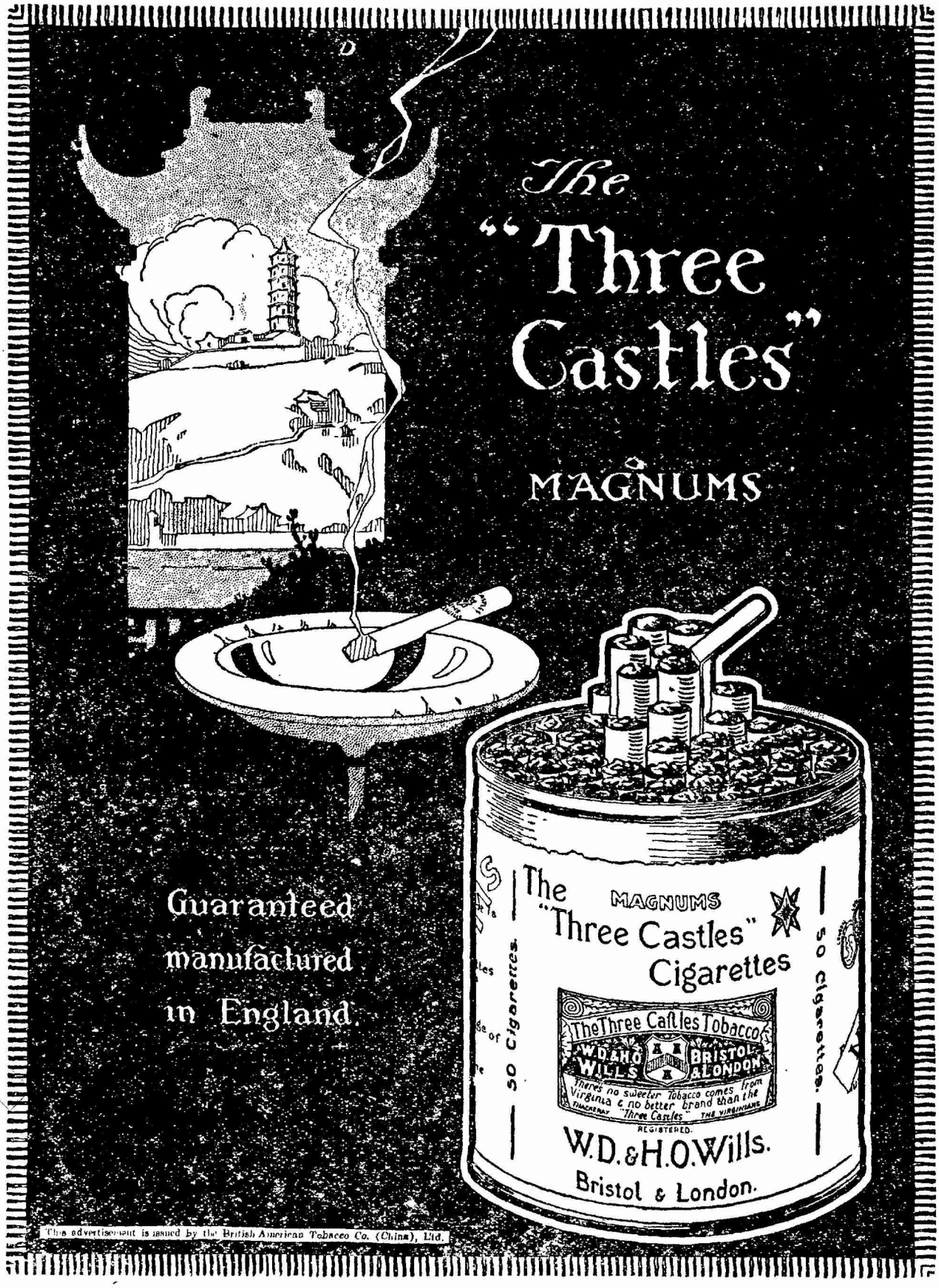
It was commonly admitted that the World War was followed by another world war in which the prize competed for is that of economic supremacy. Now in this economic war which is to be conducted on the Pacific, there exists a keen rivalry between America and Japan both of whom have found in China unlimited opportunities for the expansion of trade. Although the superiority of the American navy over Japan's is undisputed, there is not the slightest indication on the part of America of any desire to enter into an armed conflict with Japan. All that America wants in her China policy is the maintenance of the "open door" and "equal opportunity" doctrines while all that China seeks from Japan is fairplay as an alternative to coercive dealings in defiance of China's sovereign rights. Nothing is further from the Chinese mind than the intention of excluding the Japanese from the Chinese market. But if the Jananese should persist in their oppressive tactics by creating here and there spheres of exclusive influence and by indulging in sinister designs in order to become China's dictator, she naturally antagonizes the Chinese people, and when the United States finds that her cherished "open door" policy has been wilfully violated, her own citizens cannot help becoming also highly irritated.

We look to the more cultured Japanese people for a through reformation of Japan's China policy because for various reasons the Japanese traders will even thrive better than their Western competitors when the door of the Chinese market is kept wide open and equal opportunities are made accessible to all. The Chinese people have indeed a debt of gratitude to pay to the Harding Administration now that President Harding has so emphatically confirmed America's attitude towards the Chinese situation; we should be particularly thankful in view of the moral effect that the timely pronouncement will have on unbiased Japanese minds.

Army Reduction and the Militarists

Translated From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Army reduction is something that must necessarily jar on the ears of the militarists and yet in order to put up a false appearance that they are willing to be guided by public opinion in this matter, they have had recourse to various ridiculour tactics.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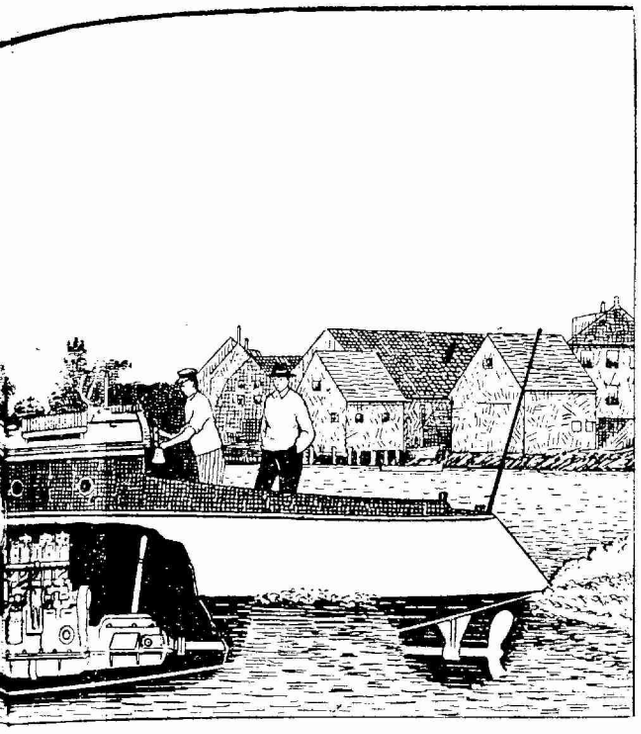

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For instance, General Hsu Shu-tseng (Little Hsu) who was bent on pushing through his scheme for the recruiting of the Frontier Defence Troops made the lame excuse that these troops were indispensable to make the reduction of the army a success. Since the defeat of the Anfu Cabinet and the Anhui faction, military supremacy has passed into the hands of Tsao Kun and Chang Tso-lin and they have both pledged their support to the plans devised by the present cabinet to reduce the troops. In point of fact Chang Tso-lin's forces have been increased while an effort has been made by Tsao Kun to convert the brigade under the command of General Feng Yu-hsiang into a division.

The militarists are obsessed with the notion that the more troops they maintain, the more powerful they will become. But if they are not blind to events in recent years they will see that a Tuchun or Inspecting General is liable to be ousted from office at any time when least expected. This was the lot that befell Tuan Chi-jui, Lu Yung-ting, Tang Chi-yao Liu Hsien-shih and many others. Is not example the best sermon?

The Educational Future

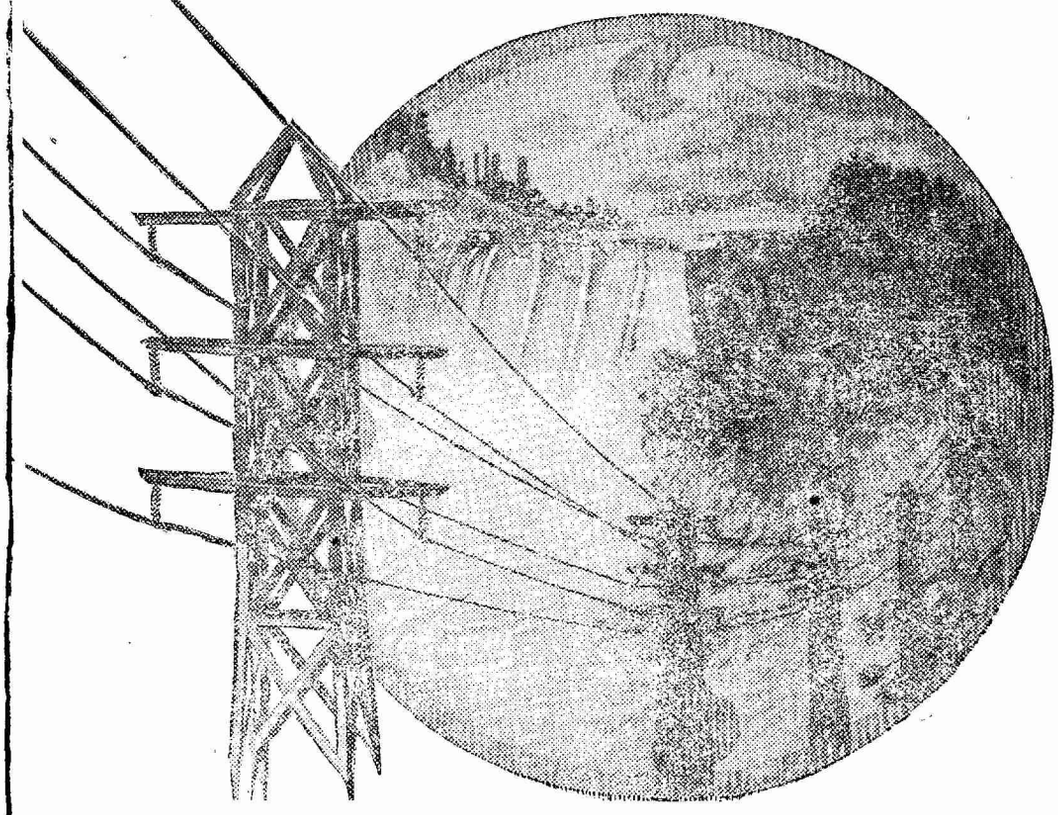
From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

On account of their salaries having been in arrears, the teachers of the government institutions in Peking have gone on strike and have notified the government that their strike will not be called off unless they are paid the full amount of the salaries outstanding and unless a special fund is set apart from which educational expenses will in the future, be paid regularly without failure. In times like these when the militarists are served first with any funds that may find their way into the national treasury, it is hardly possible that the teachers' wishes will be complied with as nothing more than a patched-up settlement of the educational situation is to be expected. The Minister of Finance, who has spoken on several occasions of his intention to resign on account of the militarists' molestations, is not in the right frame of mind for the proper handling of the problem of stabilizing the financial condition of education.

Why Dr. J. C. Ferguson?

Translated From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

It is rumoured that Dr. J. C.Ferguson, a familiar figure of political Peking, will be appointed United States Minister to China. This might be a position to which Dr. Ferguson aspires but considering the increasing importance that is attached by the American nation to the situation of the Far East it could hardly be too strongly emphasised that the diplomatic representative of the United States in China should be a man who is intimately acquainted with the world developments that have been brought about by the Great War, who has distinguished himself in diplomatic life, and who is free from prepossessed views concerning the Chinese situation. Now Dr. Ferguson has mingled freely with a wide circle of Chinese politicians but it is difficult to find among his Chinese political friends even a few who have really rendered meritorious services for the welfare of the Chinese Republic. Moreover, he is one of the political advisers of Hsu Shih-chang, the Peking President, and his appointment under these circumstances will be a great disappointment to the American community in China and will reflect no credit to the new American Administration in the eyes of the Powers. President Harding has been noted for his rare ability in picking men for government service and



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we trust that he will not be led astray in considering the candidacy of Dr. Ferguson as a successor to Mr. C. R. Crane.

A Suggested Problem For Chinese Girl Students in America

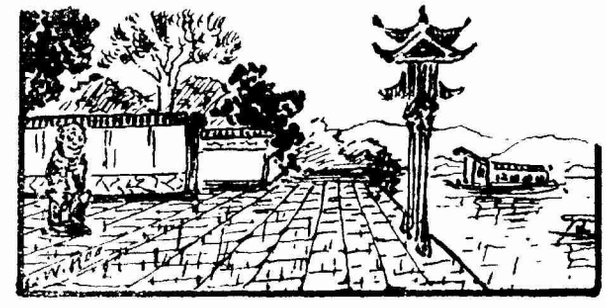
The Chinese girl students in America have been asked to communicate with the editor of the *Chinese Student's Monthly* on a skillful design of a model for a Chinese form of dress, which will meet certain requirements and find practicability in all homes. According to the communication, a pleasant home is constituted not only by a congenial wife but also by pleasant appearing children.

"Naturally every child looks innocent and lovable unless she or he is made dull and disagreeable by her dress. A child with a dull appearance often worries a parent but what is it, that sometimes makes a child look dull? Personally, I believe clothing has very much to do with the actions and looks of a child. A child who is dressed smart and gay, would show up fresh and active. While on the other hand, a child dressed unbecomingly, to its own knowledge, would feel restrained, uneasy and have an awkward manner.

"Parents in China do not study the physchology of the child. They don't feel for their children and have very little thought of improving their children's appearance. The living conditions have something to do with this problem of course. We, therefore, have to eliminate this factor to its possible minimum if we wish to design a new style of clothing for our younger generation at home, I wish all Chinese girls in this country, especially those who study home economics, would devote their keen interest toward this matter. A skillful design could be adopted by all schools in China.

The following suggestions as to practicability are given:

1. The design should be sanitary.
2. The design should be artistic.
3. The design should allow freedom of movement.
4. The design should not be complicated and should be easily made at home.
5. The design should require no more work and material than the present style clothing.
6. The design should involve the use of home material.
7. The design should involve the use of washable and less perishable cloth.



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Deering Appointed First Secretary of State

Fred M. Deering, former secretary to the American Legation at Peking, has been appointed First Assistant Secretary of State, according to a recent news dispatch from Washington. Mr. Deering is a Missourian, having been born at Columbia, Missouri. His service in China was of short duration.

Robert Wood Bliss, counsellor of the American Embassay at Paris, has been appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Bliss has a long record of diplomatic service. He was born at St. Louis, Missouri. Other appointments announced were; Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director War Finance Corporation, Elliot Wardsworth of Boston, Assistant Secretary of Treasury in charge of foreign loans, John J. Mayhew, New York, Assistant Secretay of War.

British Chamber of Commerce Holds Meeting

The sixth annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce was held at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 22, when the general committee for the Chamber was elected. Those elected to serve for the ensuing year are: H. E. Arnhold, W. H. Trenchard Davis, A. H. Gordon, H. H. Girardet, L. W. Hutton, H. W. Lester, E. F. Mackay, C. G. S. Mackie, F. R. Scott, G. W. Shephard, G. H. Stitt, and G. N. Wilson. A. W. Burkill, chairman, presided over the meeting and reviewed for the members present the year's work, including information on trade marks, piece goods, education and medicine.

Men and Events

N. A. Gorman of the Standard Oil Company, Tientsin, is in Shanghai this week enroute to America on furlough. Mr. Gorman is departing on Friday via Suez.

W. G. Tait, foreign traffic agent of the Port of Portland, the Commission of Public Docks Portland, Ore., is in Shanghai on business. He is staying at the Astor House.

Edwin S. Cuningham, Consul-General for United States, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Saturday, March 26, on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*. Dr. N. L. Downs, is also expected to return to Shanghai.

Among those who departed last week on the *Korea Maru*, were Captain and Mrs. W. H, Lunt, who are going to San Francisco, where they plan on making their home after many years spent in the Far East, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Pettus. Mr. Pettus is a director of the Peking Language School and is going home on furlough.

Nelson E. Lurton, Marshal and Acting Clerk for the United States Court for China, has recently been appointed chairman of the Examination Committee of the Far Eastern American Bar Association. Mr. Lurton has held the commissionership of the U. S. Court as well as secretary and treasurer of the Bar Association.

Who's Who in China

Volume Two

Is now ready for distribution and will be mailed out to subscribers in the next few days. This year's issue contains more than 300 pages and includes the pictures and personal biographies of the leading men of China in political, business and professional life. The book is printed on good paper and is suitable for any library.

This book is designed for the use of Legations, Consulates, Business Men, School, College and City Libraries, Newspaper Offices—in fact anyone interested in China. It gives just the information desired regarding the men who are now the leaders in China. It gives their ages, educational attainments, information regarding their professional and official achievements and general idea regarding their present position in Chinese affairs.

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Owing to the cost of publishing the volume exceeding our previous expectations, the price has been advanced from $1 (cardboard binding), and $1.50 (Imitation Leather) to $2 and $2.50. All orders, however, that have been received prior to November 1 will be filled at the previously advertised price.

The first edition of *Who's Who in China* in 1919 was oversold. The Second Edition is limited. If you desire a copy, your order should be placed at once. Please use the attached blank form, enclosing 10 cents additional for postage.

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The Chinese government, according to information, has conferred the third class Chiaho decoration on three gentlemen for their long service in educational work in China and are the highest awards ever granted by the Chinese government to foreign educators in China. The three receiving the decorations are: Dr. Arthur Bowen, J. Leighton Stuart, and Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, presidents of Nanking, Peking and St. John's Universities.

The death occurred on March 14, at his home at Pelham Manor, New York, of G. A. Roper, formerly in charge of the American Trading Company, Shanghai, and for many years manager of the firm in Kobe. Mr. Roper was a well known athlete, having been a member of the team in a series of interport matches between Hankow and Shanghai. Mr. Roper was in the service of the American Trading Company in the East for ten years.

G. J. McCarthy, assistant general passenger agent for the Admiral Line, Shanghai, is planning to leave Shanghai on April 1, for Yokohama to meet the new Admiral Line passenger boat, arriving at Yokohama April 9. He will accompany the boat to Manila, and Hongkong, later returning to Shanghai, and will be accompanied by Mrs. McCarthy. During his absence Howarth Lewis, agent for the Admiral Line at Vladivostok, will act for him.

Nearly $25,000 was the sum total collected by the Chinese students on "Tag Day" for the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief fund. The students had groups stationed at various points in the International, French and Hongkew Settlements and a thorough canvassing of all the districts was made. The Chinese Boy Scouts' troops and some schools turned in $21,000 and up to Wednesday some of the largest schools had not been heard from. The canvassing teams will continue their work until March 31 and will be active throughout the city.

The dedication of the new building of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China will take place on April 12. The building which has recently been completed is a modern structure of five stories in reenforced concrete with all up todate office equipment. Those in charge of the program to be given on this date are the following: Committee on Program and Invitation, Chairman, Dr. Fong F. Sec; Committee on Arrangement, Chairman S. C. Chu; Committee on Reception, Chairman. N. L. Han: and Committee on Finance, Chairman, C. C. Nieh.

The Whitin Machines Works, Whitinsville, Mass., builders of complete equipment of cotton mill machinery, are making plans to open an office of their own in Shanghai with a technical staff, under the direction of G. R. Pratt, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Pratt has had a wide experience in cotton mill construction and power plants, electrical and mechanical. It is the intention of the Whitin Machine Works to keep an adequate supply of repairs on hand for accommodation of the mills. The office is to be conducted independently of Gaston Williams and Wigmore, former agents.

An Easter Egg Hunt is to be given for the children of members of the Columbia Country Club and their

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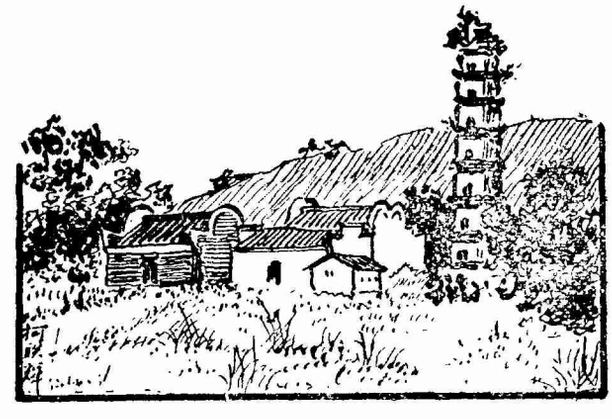
FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

16-218

friends at the Columbia Club, 50 Route Doumer, on Sunday afternoon, March 27, at two o'clock. The party will be over within an hour or an hour and a half. Several hundred eggs will be hidden in the club grounds and prizes will be awarded to those who find the most eggs and to those who find the golden egg and the silver egg. There will be separate prizes for boys and girls and for children and infants. Children are those who are eight years and older, and infants are those who are less than eight years. The Egg Hunt is open to all children of members and their friends, in the club building by 2 o'clock.

According to information given out by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the *s. s. Golden State*, the first of the 535 foot ships constructed by the United States Shipping Board for the trans-Pacific run is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on April 10, and will dock at the China Merchants Lower Wharf. The *Golden State* left San Francisco on March 19, and is due in Yokohama on April 4. The return trip will be made in nineteen days, the steamer leaving here on April 28. The steamer, which has sister ships now under construction, the *Empire State*, *Palmetto State*, *Lone Star State*, and *Hoosier State*, is 535 feet long, 72 feet wide, and has a gross tonnage of 13,500. It is equipped to carry 259 first class passengers, in addition 300 in the steerage.

Dr. Edward H. Hume, Dean of the Yale Medical School, Changsha, recently read a paper at John's Hopkins University on the history of Chinese medicine. The paper included the following allusion: About the year 1600 A. D. a Chinese author, named P'an Ts'ao, compiled a book on pharmacology in fifty-two volumes, describing 314 vegetables, 50 mineral, and 78 animal ingredients to be used in the treatment of the sick. The medicines were divided into six groups including tonics, astringents, resolvents, purgatives, alternatives of humors and alteratives of the blood. Among the medicines described were rhubarb as a purgative, iron as used in anemia and as a tonic, arsenic in intermittent fevers, mercury in ointments for skin diseases such as ring worm. In the pages of his book, this Chinese author has some of the pages printed in red ink and calls attention to the fact that these words in red ink were the actual words used in the teachings of the two great Emperors who were the historical patrons of Chinese medicine, Shen Nung (2838 to 2699 B. C.) and Huang Ti (2698 to 2599 B. C.).



News from North China

E. S. Bennett, of the British Legation, left Peking on Saturday evening for Newchwang where he will act as British Consul ad interim, pending the arrival in that port of Mr. Affleck, who is expected to take up consular duties there in three weeks.

The American ladies of Peking are giving a farewell tiffin in honor of Mrs. C. R. Crane, the wife of the American Minister, on Monday the March 21, at the Hotel des Wagons Lits. Many American ladies in Peking are expected to be present at the tiffin.

General sympathy is expressed in Peking with Mr. W. S. Strong, in the loss that he has sustained by the death of Mrs. Strong, which took place on Saturday last, after an operation, which at first appeared successful but ultimately ended fatally.

The People's Foreign Relations Union in Peking gave a farewell banquet on the morning of Sunday last in honor of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who is leaving for Europe soon to attend the Commission for the study of the proposals to amend the Covenant of the League of Nations.

C. S. Liu, a prominent member of the Ministry of Communications, has proposed the organizing of a China Tourist Bureau with branch offices in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Tsinanfu, and will bring about this proposal at the forthcoming conference to consider through-traffic matters.

Miss Grace Coppock, national secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in China, has specially come to Tientsin to attend the Y. W. C. A. campaign fund. It was announced that the Tientsin Y. W. C. A. intended to raise $7,500 this year to defray its expenses and that $4,546 has been secured.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Wang Nai-ping, has been ordered by the President to proceed to Mukden to present his congratulations and a number of valuable gifts to General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, on the occasion of the latter's birthday on March 21.

The Executive Committee of the American Association of North China announces that a welcome dinner and smoker in honor of F. C. Hitchcock, former president of the association, who has recently returned to China, will be given by the association on Saturday (today) at the Grand Hotel de Pekin.

Richard T. Evans, an American lawyer in Tientsin, left on Tuesday for Shanghai, on business. He will return in about a week. While in Shanghai, Mr. Evans will represent the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, of which body he is the secretary, in some negotiations with the Shanghai Chamber.

On Tuesday and Wednesday next the Peking Institute of Fine Arts will hold an exhibition of water color and oil paintings at the home of the Institute in the Commander of the Guard's House, former Austrian Legation. Madame Horvath, well-known artist and wife of General Horvath, and Mr. Leekney, will show their pictures.

Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, left Tientsin on March 15, for all the districts along the Peking Hankow Railway to investigate the famine and admin-

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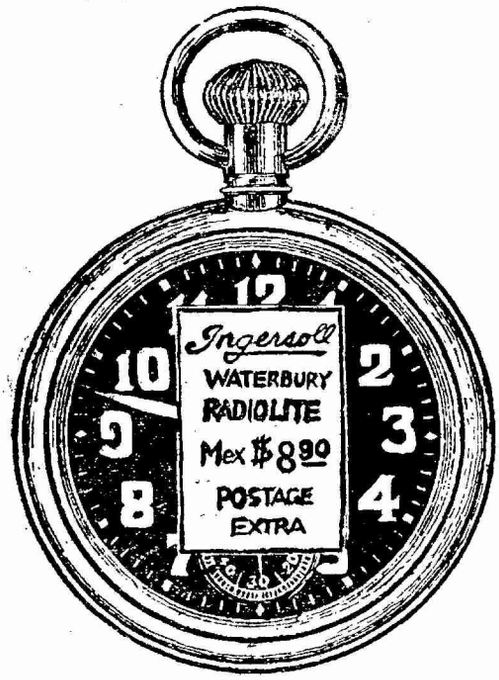

American Trading Company

Shanghai — Peking — Tientsin — Hankow

16-220

istrative conditions. He will be absent from Tientsin for three weeks, and in his absence, all the administrative affairs are being looked after by Mr. Lu, Chief of the General Affairs.

The International Press Club held a meeting at its headquarters in Peking on March 15, and plans for reorganizing the club were proposed and approved. The members unanimously voted that the government should give a monthly subsidy to the club of $500. The name of the club was changed to that of "International Press Association."

On Monday the Peking Government University, the Peking Higher Technical College and the Government Agricultural College closed their doors because their teachers who were not paid for many months had walked out. Beginning on Tuesday the remaining three of the six government colleges, namely, the Law College, the Medical College and the Higher Normal College were also suspended.

The spring general meeting of members of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers will be held in Peking on Wednesday, April 6, and Thursday, April 7. The president of the association under whose supervision this meeting is to be held is K. Y. Kwong, with Murray Sullivan as first vice-president and Yang Pao-ling as second vice-president.

The news in circulation to the effect that after his retirement, Mr. Crane, American Minister, in conjunction with Mr. Stevens, representative of the American Group of the Consortium, will establish a first class newspaper in Peking with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars gold and that Mr. Burr of the Chung Mei News Agency will be its editor, has been denied.

The other demands of the Peking teachers who have not been paid for a lengthy time and refused to teach unless their back pay is cleared up are: (1) The government should immediately designate a special fund for the use of educational work. (2) All government schools which are now under the control of other Ministries should be placed under the control of the Ministry of Education. (3) When the Constitutional Commission is convocated for the purpose of amending the Constitution, the above two items should be presented by the Minister of Education for incorporation in the Constitution.

The net salt revenue, after meeting administrative expenses, paid into the Group Banks during the year 1920, according to an announcement made by the Salt Gabelle, amounted to $79,064,103, which is a decrease of $1,572,400 on the net revenue realized in 1919 ($80,636,503) but an increase of $7,498,583 over the net revenue realized in 1918. After meeting obligations, the surplus salt funds released in 1920 to the Chinese government amounted to $64,019,879.45 (including $6,036,494 received from the Maritime Customs). Of this amount, however, some 24 million dollars represent sums either retained locally or appropriated by provincial authorities or military commanders.

No newspaper in the Far East could have made a worse mistake than the *North China Standard*, a Japanese English daily published in Peking, which last week contained the following news item: "Mr. Kung-pah King, M. P. and Compradore of the Chartered Bank, died of scarelet fever yesterday morning at his

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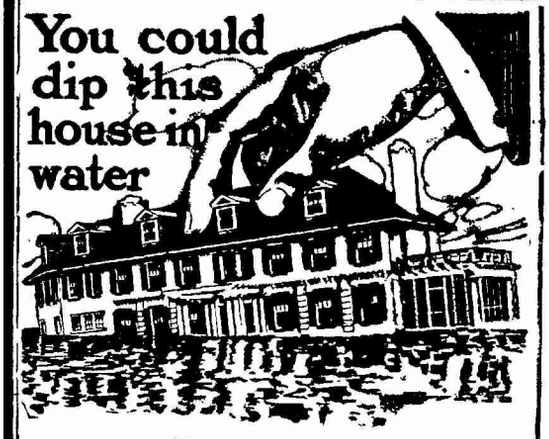

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home in Peking. Mr. King left two wives and two sons to mourn his loss." Mr. King, of course, promptly denied the truth of the news by himself phoning to the editor of the *Peking Leader* and of the *Standard*: "I am still alive." He further explained that the *Standard* is a Japanese organ and that whenever its owners hate a particular person they always want to see him dead.

Peking, March 20, 1921.

News from Central China

There was another Tag Day in the Hankow Famine Relief Drive last Monday, when all schools of middle school grade were closed and students formed themselves into small groups to collect petty contributions on the streets. Over $3000 has been collected in one day from street contributions.

A committee of the Hankow Race Club will shortly proceed to purchase the land surrounding the present boundary of the Race Club, as the resolution has been adopted at an extraordinary general meeting held last week. The Hankow Race Club buildings and ground are said to be the best in the Far East.

General Chao Heng-ti, Commander-in-Chief of Hunan province, has contributed $1,000 to the China Contest Committee of the Far Eastern Olympic Games to be held in Shanghai. The contribution has already been telegraphed to Dr. John H. Gray, honorary secretary of the committee in Shanghai.

Members of the former Anfu military clique are now renewing their activities with great vigor and in feverish haste in the lower and central Yangtze ports. Large funds are said to have been advanced by the manager of the ring, Shu Hsu-tseng or Little Shu Hsu Shu-tseng or Little Hsu to reestablish branches of the Anfu Club in various provinces.

David N. Parker, an American business man of the firm of Parker, Lee and Company, Hankow, suddenly disappeared from the Terminus Hotel on March 4, leaving with his luggage early that morning at 2 o'clock. No one in Hankow seems to have any word as to his destination or intended movement, and altogether the matter seems mysterious.

The Peking government has decided to cancel the permission of sales in Hupeh province of any salt other than that supplied by the province of Szechuen. Recently it has been reported that, for the purpose of inducing Szechuen to recognize the Peking administration, the latter is going to appoint General Hsiung Ke-wu Tuchun of Szechuen in place of General Liu Chen-hao.

Another meeting was held by the Hunan Provincial Assembly in Changsha on March 12 to discuss the problem of electing a new civil governor to take the post vacated by the escape of ex-Civil Governor Lin Tzu-yu. It was ultimately decided that the commander-in-chief of Hunan should convoke an extraordinary meeting of the public at which a new civil governor shall be elected.

The Peking government has abandoned the scheme for the constuction of a Greater Hankow in the suburban district of Hankow. The office of the Hankow Reconstruction Bureau in the ex-German

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Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

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Concession has been abolished by order of the government, and representatives of the Ministry of Commerce in Hankow have already winded up the business of that office.

There is a revival of Boxerism among the ranks of General Li Tien-tsai, who was recently routed from western Hupeh districts by troops of Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Wuchang. Li's soldiers believe they can resist the firing of amunition of war by an unseen godly power. Because they think they are enpowered by some heavenly authorities, they therefore style themselves "divine army."

Brigands formerly under the notorious ringleader the "White Wolf," are now terrorizing the people of northern Hupeh districts bordering the provinces of Honan and Shensi. They are holding rich persons for ransom, and usually go out in large number looring the townspeople in broad daylight. Provincial authorities have sent officials to investigate the case before despatching troops there.

The southwestern provinces are using their influence to induce General Wang Chuan-yuan to denounce his allegiance to Peking and join the southwestern administration. Delegates have been sent to Wuchang from Szechuen to perfect plans for united defence work on the upper stretches of the Yangtze River now invested by brigands. General Wang has also been ask to participate in affairs of southwestern province.

With the exception of some business in cowhides and goatskins, export business in general still continues rather dull in Hankow. Seeds are slightly firmer owing to some purchases. The quality of current arrivals of goatskins shows considerable inferiority to that of previous months and there will probably be very little more high grade skins available this season. In the market for imported piece goods, business is dull except a few small sales from stock.

Representatives from the various schools and colleges in Wuchang and Hankow will meet at the Wuchang Y. M. C. A. this afternoon to formulate plans for a spring athletic meet for Wuhan schools to be held next April. The question of choosing athletes from among the Wuhan schools for the forthcoming Far Eastern Championship Games in Shanghai this year will be fully discussed, Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, general superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, being chairman of the special committee for selecting athletes.

Fresh troubles are brewing in western Hunan districts where General Li Lieh-chun having been driven from Western Hupeh, is now reassembling his former troops in an attempt to attack Hunan and Hupeh. In order to insure the success of his military adventures, General Li has formed the Ta Low Trading Corporation to carry on an opium business on gigantic scale, besides taxing the population under his temporary control or jurisdiction. Skirmishes have been reported from Western Hunan between Changsha troops and General Li who is marching his troops into Hunan.

A large crowd consisting of members of the Wuchang Provincial Assembly, city magnates of Wuchang and Hankow and students assembled at the Peking-Hankow Railway station on Sunday last to bid farewell to Hsia Shou-kang, the newly deposed

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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitu ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

16-226

Civil Governor of Hupeh, who left Hankow for Peking where he has been appointed to another important post in river conservancy work. Mr. Hsia's dismissal was brought about chiefly through the influence of Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan, who had brought pressure to bear on the war-lords of North China. This is way he could have removed in a short time a governor whom the people had worked for months to install in the post.

Hankow, March 19, 1920.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

March 17. Peking dispatch says opinion is divided as to advisability of appointment of Dr. John C. Ferguson as American Minister.

March 19. Chinese news agency reports monarchical movement on foot with Chang Tso-lin as its leader.

March 20. Peking report says Baron Ungern is moving against Verkhne-Udinsk from Mongolia.

March 23. Salt surplus of Taels 2,400,000 released to Peking government after representations by Canton for its allotment to them.

JAPAN

March 19. Riots in Tokio after attempt of House of Representatives to censure government for Manchurian mismanagement failed.

March 20. Two parties of Japanese Diet members announce intention of visiting China and America.

GENERAL

March 17. London report says Allied Reparation Act will be a blow to English trade.——British Army to be reduced as part of move for economy.——James J. Davis appointed U. S. Secretary of Labor.

March 18. British—Soviet trade agreement signed and embargoes removed.——*London Times* dispatch says U. S. is considering the concentration of its Naval power in the Pacific to maintain the open door.——U. S. expected to recognize the present Greek government.

March 19 Bonar Law resigns as leader of the House of Commons.——London report says Great Britain will keep naval vessels idle to save expense.——Germany announces hope of obtaining markets in East Europe.——Allies agree to postponement of Austrian indemnity payments and intimate that loans may be made to the nation.

March 20. Russian Soviet and Afghanistan sign new treaty.——Two U. S. soldiers killed in fight with Mexican liquor runners.——Allies await further proposals from Germany before moving in.

March 21. Reparations Bill passed by Commons.——German commercial interests said to be canvassing Russian market.——The Russo-Polish Treaty signed.

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March 22. Grecian troops mobilize on grounds that Turkey is attempting to nullify treaty.——*New York Herald* correspondent says Lenin admits failure of his Soviet government.—— Movement gaining weight in America to resume trade relations with Russia.——Upper Silesia votes to remain a part of Germany.

March 23. Prices fall on Berlin Bourse as Silesia results are announced.——Heavy new taxes voted in India—French withdraw aid from Wrangel Army.

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

FROM "*The Chinese Engineer & Contractor.*"

Investigating Chinese Factories—The Ministry of Agriculture has recently sent a representative to Shanghai for the purpose of making a survey of the Chinese mills of the city. The investigation will follow the points enumerated: number of eletric power plants in use; raw materials and where obtained; experts employed, experience and where educated; number of laborers and working hours; daily production; any privileges for tax exemption; whether legally registered; total value annual production; where product has largest sale.

Wusih's Industrial Plants—The following is a complete list of the industrial plants of Wusieh, one of the largest centers of China: cotton mills, 8; silk filatures, 16; flour mills, 6; oil mills, 8; weaving plants, 15; hosiery plants, 8; soap factories, 2; umbrella factories, 1; rice hulling mills, 15; spindle factories, 1; magnesium works, 1; total of 78 mills and 23,000 male and female workers.

Hankow Egg Factory—A well known Chinese merchant of Hankow has established a modern factory for the manufacture of egg products with 150 workers employed. A cold storage plant is being built in connection with the plant.

Two Cotton Mills for Woosung—Two large cotton mills will be in operation in the Woosung district during the coming autumn. One which has been under construction for more than one year is located at Won Tsao Pan and is called the Wha Fung Mill. At present the foundation and structural work has been finished but the installation of the machinery and the construction of a large chimney will require several months more. The second mill, the Great China plant, is nearing completion. Deliveries of machinery have been made to both mills, but the orders have not been fully filled.

Canal Dredging at Wusih—Some of the merchants and gentry of Wusih and Kaingyin have organized for the purpose of dredging the section of the Grand Canal from the Great Lake to the Yangtse River, a distance of approximately 100 li. The canal

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"INCOME TAX RETURNS"

Individual Income Tax Return Forms have been received for 1920. Application for same should be made to the Shipping Office, American Consulate General, during office hours. It is important that these returns should receive early attention.

M. F. PERKINS,
American Consul in Charge.

is being silted up and it will be necessary to dredge it along its entire length and also to reconstruct the embankments. Two branch waterways and a dike are included in the project. The total cost of the work is estimated at $1,000,000 and an effort is being made to raise the amount by appropriations and subscriptions.

Extension of Hing Wah Company—The Hing Wah Paste Company has announced extension plans due an increasing amount of business. It is planned to construct a five story plant of Siao Sa Doo Road, Shanghai, to supplement the Shanghai plant on Soochow Road and the one in Hongkong. The land, a total of thirty mow, has already been purchased as a site for the new building. The capitalization of the company has been increased to $1,000,000 and modern machinery for the making of macaroni ordered from the United States.

Gold Discovery in Shantung—A paying vein of gold is said to have been located at Venus Village, near Yishiuhsian in the province of Shantung and a Chinese company is being organized for its exploitation. The province of Shantung is rich in mineral resources but superstition and lack of capital have prevented its exploitation. The Japanese have been active within the past year in the organization of Sino-Japanese companies at Tsingtao to engage in mining.

The First Hunan Cotton Mill—The condition of the First Hunan Cotton Mill is reported as being especially prosperous. During the past year the mill has been the center of intrigues, ex-Tuchun Chin-yao having attempted to sell it to the Mitsui Company for $1,560,000. A Chinese company has taken over the plant on a sixteen year lease from the provincial authorities. The mill has 40,000 spindles and at daily capacity of 150 bales. Its valuation is placed at $1,000,000 and its net profit annual at $2,000,000.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has had a weak undertone following the prolonged dullness which we have alluded to so frequently. Spinners' takings have continued on a very small scale, whilst exports have been almost nil. Under the circumstances, we have no reason to change our views that an advance in prices is unwarranted by the present outlook.

Yarn.—Although the yarn market was easier during the early part of the week, especially in the near positions, the situation in general has not undergone any decided change and the strong trade interests to which we referred in our previous circular continue to dominate the situation.

Liverpool, March 11, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot..... 6.94 Pence
" " " May ..... 7.40 "
" " " July ..... 7.59 "

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, March 17, 1921.

New York Market :—

May .....11.81 Cents
July.....12.25 "
October .....12.75 "
Spot.....11.60 "

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay Market :—

No Wire.

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls. 23.00
Shanghai ..... " 21.75
" M-ginned, ... " 22.00

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

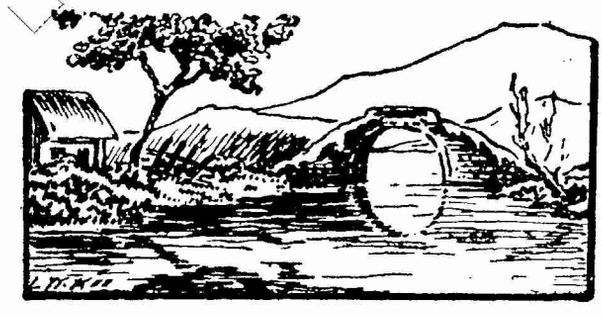
Yokohama: The Yokohama Silk Exchange has reopened but as yet not quoting. Efforts are still being made by the government to enforce the "Pegged Prices" and to levy fines in cases of infringement. Secret sales continue, however, and in some cases open opposition is shown.

Shanghai: Prices for China Steam Filatures are advancing rapidly. Purchases, however, been restricted on account of the higher exchange and difficulty of getting suitable parcels for American requirements. Inquiries are largely for the old season stock.

Tsatlees: Are very firm and stocks of the best grades are nearing exhaustion.

Tussah: As a result of Japanese buying the market is steadier. Prices are still too high to interest American buyers.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops..Tls. 1200
" " " Extra Chops..... " 1100
" " " Medium Chops ..... " 1000
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops .....Tls. 855
" " " Market Chops... " 815
Tussah Best Chops..... " 470
" Market Chops..... " 450



Pamphlets and Books Dealing With China

Published by MILLARD'S REVIEW and for sale at the following prices :

"China's Present Political Situation"

By Dr. Westel W. Willoughby, professor of political science, John's Hopkins University, with comments and observations by Hon. T. R. Jernigan, dean of the American bar in China, former Consul-General and at present representative of the Hague Tribunal in China.
Price .....10 cts.

"China's Case at the Peace Conference"

By Thomas F. Millard, author of several authoritative books on China and unofficial adviser to the Chiness Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. This pamphlet contains all of the treaties and documents, secret and otherwise, pertaining to the Shantung Decision and other matters.
Price .....20 cts.

"Who's Who in China"

Edited by M. C. Powell and H. K. Tong. This book contains more than 300 pages and consists of biographical sketches of most of the leading men of China in politics, business and the professions. Each biography contains a picture, information regarding age, education, official positions held, and is just the book that every one needs who is interested in knowing the men who are making modern China.
Price (in cardboard binding) .....$ 2.00
In imitation leather .....$ 2.50
(Add 10 cents for postage)

"The American Eagle Has No Permanent Resting Place in China"

By Upton Close, one of the newer writers on China, who has had many years of professional experience in the country and who is rapidly gaining a reputation because of his insight into Chinese life and politics. This pamphlet is for Americans, in that it is designed to present to the "people back home" the necessity for greater support being accorded to the American Consular and Diplomatic Offices located in the Republic of China. Buy a copy and send it to your friends in America.
Price .....10 cts.

"The Government of Shanghai"

By E. C. Pearce, former chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai. In view of the present agitation in Chinese circles for the right of participation in the government of Shanghai and the other large treaty ports of China, this pamphlet should receive a wide circulation in China. The further fact that Shanghai constitutes a small League of Nations in which more than a dozen different nationalities participate, should insure a circulation of this booklet abroad.
Price .....20 cts.

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday, February 26, to March 4, 1921)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Feb. Tael 1.43 equal $1. Gold.*)

S. S. West Henshaw, from U. S. A. February 7.

Iron Bars	Pls.	67
,, Pipes	,,	46
,, Galvanized Pipes	,,	127
Acid, Unclassed	,,	1
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	114
Ink, Printing	,,	10
Paper, Printing	,,	32
Hats	,,	30
Scales	,,	24
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	5,194

S. S. Ecuador, from U. S. A., February 7.

Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	3
Iron Nails, other kinds	,,	6
,, Washers	,,	97
Iron Galvanized: Pipe Fittings	,,	6
Bay Leaves	,,	23
Butter	,,	2
Canned Asparagus	,,	90
,, Fruits	,,	139
Cheese	,,	45
Cocoa	,,	1
Flour, Patent	,,	35
Fruits, Dried	,,	71
Glucose	,,	16
Ink, Printing	,,	215
Leather, Calf	,,	11
Onions	,,	15
Packing, India-rubber	,,	18
Raisins	,,	19
Washing Powder	,,	7
Chocolate	Lb	1,148
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	432
Lemons	Pcs.	19,500
Typewriters	,,	3
Baking Powder	Doz.	120
Canned Fish	,,	911
,, Fruits	,,	338
,, Meats	,,	380
,, Vegetables	,,	822
Bed Covers	,,	6
Catsup	,,	334
Jams	,,	90
Pickles	,,	62
Underwear	,,	8
Oil, Unclassed	Galls.	106
Cigarettes	Mille	11,250
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	96,942
Treasure, Silver Bars	,,	162,002

From Honolulu.

Canned Fruits	Pls.	16

S. S. Grace Dollar, from U. S. A., February 14.

Brass Sheets	Pls.	6
Iron Angles	,,	519
,, Bars	,,	7,519
,, Bolt, Nuts & Washers	,,	108
,, Chains	,,	424
,, Channels	,,	22
,, Hoops	,,	676
,, Nails, Wire	,,	188
,, Rivets	,,	281
,, Shaftings	,,	366
,, Tubes	,,	788
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	845
Pipe Fittings	,,	38
Tubes	,,	128
Tinned Plates	Pls.	765
,, Tacks	,,	8
Cotton Blankets	,,	2
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	4
Carbon, Black	,,	221
Ether	,,	4
Glycerine	,,	2
Ink, Printing	,,	635
Packing, India-rubber	,,	36
Paints, Unclassed	,,	41
Paper, Enamel	,,	120
,, Bank-note	,,	130
,, Printing	,,	974
,, Unclassed	,,	1,042
Artificial Leather	Pcs.	6
Motor-cars	,,	3
Motor-cycles	,,	1
Pianos	,,	7
Scales	,,	2
Typewriters	,,	3
Paint, Enamel	Galls.	120
Paints, Unclassed	,,	3,558
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,	300
Cigarettes	Mille	65,500
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs. 48	Hk. Tls.	24,075
Machinery	,,	354,185

S. S. West Cajoot, from U. S. A., February 7.

Iron and Steel: Rods	Pls.	1,081

S. S. Suwa Maru, February 21.

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports..Bls. 50.	Pls.	1,189
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	168
,, other Ports	,,	6
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	33
Hyson, other Ports	,,	23
Feathers, Goose	,,	180

To Johnstown.

Skins, Doe	Pcs.	30,000

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bals..60	Pls.	59.12
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bals. 225.	,,	224.73
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	3.95
,, ,, Shantung	,,	23.56
Rugs	Pcs.	58.00

To Seattle.

Hides, Buffalo	Pls.	61
Wool, Sheep's	,,	416
Egg, Fresh	Pcs.	28,000
S. S. Africa Maru, from U. S. A., February 15.		
Apples, Fresh	Pls.	323
Glass, Plate, Wired	Sq. ft.	18,742

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New Books and Publications

Constitutional Development

"Modern Constitutional Development in China." By Harold M. Vinacke. Princeton University Press.

PROFESSOR Vinacke's study covers twenty years, as against ten covered by S. G. Cheng's treatment of the development of the Chinese govenment published by the Oxford University Press last year under the title of "Modern China." It is well planned and clearly written—a readable narrative of Chinese politics from Boxer days to the Tuchun ascendency. Necessarily the book is narrow in scope, sticking closely to internal occurrences. Nothing is admitted concerning China's foreign relations except what was absolutely unavoidable. There is little about such topics as extraterritoriality, tariffs, and foreign concessions, and too little about the influence of foreign ideas upon China's Constitution. Mr. Vinacke does not pretend to be able to throw a clear light upon the confused, murky occurrences of 1917-18. His book thus ends with the North and South arrayed against each other and does not show the recent progress toward a nation wide division between democracy, on the one hand, and the military governors on the other. However, the author describes clearly the rise of the extra-legal authority of the Tuchuns, overshadowing both the provincial and national governments. Like other writers, he emphasizes the importance of a proper adjustment of sphere between the provincial and national administrations. His optimism as to the future of the Chinese Republic, built principally upon the impressive development of national feeling among the people in the last quarter century, is supported by events subsequent to the completion of his book: the Tuchunate seem to have been shaken and the Consortium agreement holds out a promise for steady economic development.

A Buddhist Catechism

A Buddhist Catechism: An Outline of the Doctrine of the Buddha Gotama in the Form of Question and Answer, by Subhadra Bhikshu. Brentano's, New York, 1920.

THIS little catechism is a handy-book of valuable information concerning Buddhist doctrine. Its account of the life of Gotama, its explanations of religious terms such as Karma, the Eight-fold Path, Nirvana, Arahat and others commonly met with, and its clear and simple exposition of Buddhist philosophy will be welcomed by the Western student of the East. If it fails in giving an adequate idea of the religion of the majority of the four hundred and fifty million Buddhists of the Orient, that is perhaps because it is, as the preface declares, "stripped of the trappings with which the superstition and childish conceptions of Eastern peoples" have adorned their faith.

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Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.

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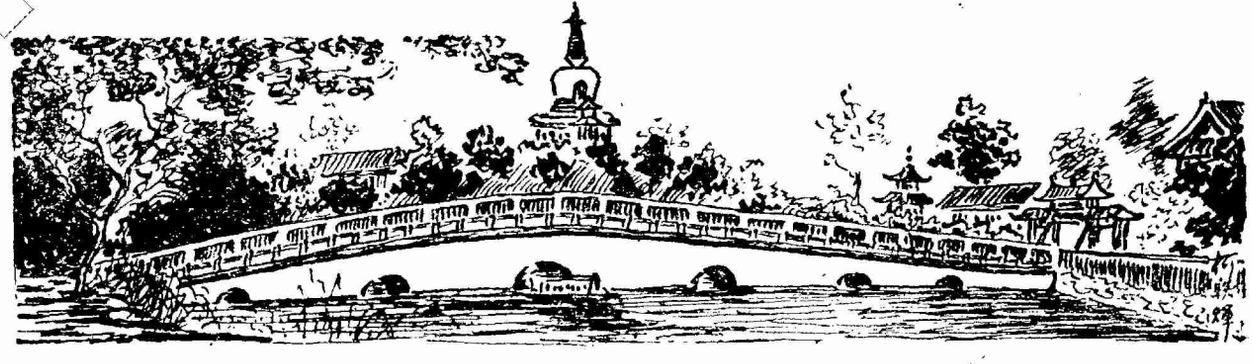


Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: America and the Philippines.

References: p. 120.

Questions: 1. When a new party comes into power in the United States, with a new president, it is the custom for all diplomats and other officials who have been appointed by the previous president, to resign; and their positions are filled by men whom the new president appoints. Is this a good system? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages. 2. What has been the policy of the Republican party in regard to the Philippines? 3. What has been the policy of the Democratic administration under President Wilson? 4. What do you know about General Leonard Wood? 5. Of what strategic (military) importance are the Philippines to the United States? 6. To what other questions may the question of the American policy in the Philippines be compared? Why?

Topic 2: The American Letter

References: pp. 124-127.

Questions: 1. In what respects is President Harding's administration likely to differ most from that of President Wilson? 2. What are the chief problems confronting the Harding administration? 3. What seems to be the new president's foreign policy? 4. What is meant by "a policy of moderate aloofness"? 5. What difference of opinion do you find in America in regard to the question of disarmament? 6. What do you think of the argument "that the best way to convince Japan of the futility of her ambitious navy plans is to announce to the world that the United States proposes to have a navy as large as any in the world and twice as large as that of Japan."? Is it a good argument? 7, Discuss trade conditions in the United States today.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Air Mail Service Between Peking and Shanghai

References: pp.121-123.

Questions: 1. Is the proposed air mail service between Peking and Shanghai likely to be a reality soon? 2. How quickly could the flight be made between the two cities? 3. What is an aerodrome? 4. Where are the aerodromes to be located? 4. Is it intended to start a passenger service also? 5. Will the service be an expense to the government or will it be self-supporting? 6. Are conditions favorable for attempting such mail service? 7. How are aviators to be obtained? 8. How long have Chinese been taking any active interests in aviation? 9. Who is in charge of the government Department of Aeronautics? 10. Do you think the proposed plan should be encouraged?

Topic 2: A Setback to Railway Construction and Canal Improvement

References: pp.119-120.

Questions: 1. What railway construction is here referred to? *(Study the railway map of China which is found on page iv).* 2. Studying the map just referred to, which of all the railways proposed for China do you think the most important for commercial and other purposes? 3. What are some of these "other purposes"? 4. Could Shanghai and Hankow be better connected by rail than they are at present? 5. What is the present difficulty in railroad construction in China, as evidenced by the facts stated here? 6. Where does the blame seem to lie?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Domestic Loans.

References: Pp. 117-8.

Questions: 1. What were the chief facts about the domestic loan situation as stated in the *Review* for February 26? 2. What proposals were made in this article? 3. Has the recent mandate of the President included these proposals? 4. When was this mandate issued? 5. If a man has a hundred dollar bond of the First Year Loan what is to be done with it? 6. What will he get for it? 7. Do you consider this solution to be just?

Topic 2. The Shanghai Mint.

References: Pp. 118-9, 150-6.

Questions: 1. Explain how it happens that the Mint Loan was oversubscribed when the Chinese government is at the same time having difficulty with other domestic loans? 2. What results do the Chinese bankers hope to see from the establishment of the Shanghai mint? (p. 152) 3. Does the editor think that these hopes will be realized? 4. Why does Shanghai refuse to trust the present provincial mints? 5. What important currency problem has usually been in the minds of China's foreign advisers? 6. Will the establishment of the Shanghai Mint help to solve this problem? 7. We are told that the unification of China's currency must precede any other currency reforms. Do you agree?

Topic 3. The South and the Consortium

References: Pp. 122-4.

Questions: 1. What is the news from the United States upon which this article is based? 2. Do you think that the members of the Southern party are wise in making the appeals to the American people that are mentioned? Discuss this in class. 3. What is the answer of one of the bankers?

Topic 4. Business Conditions.

References: Pp. 127-8.

Question 1. We are told by the writer of this article that there is "not enough confidence here in Shanghai to bring business back." Write a list of the causes that seem to you the important ones for the lack of business in Shanghai. 2. After you havs done so write a paper on the subject: Lack of Confidence; the Chief Cause of Poor Business.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

ACTING CLERK
MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays beginning at 3 P. M. provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

March 22, 1921, Cause No. 989, In re Barque Chin Pu; testimony of Leonard Everett taken in support of his claim.

" 22, " " " 1299, U. S. v. Pitts; arraignment; plea of guilty.

" 22, " " " 1309, U. S. v. Donack; arraignment; plea of guilty.

" 23, " " " 1097, Chang Yung Kong v. Philippine National Bank; continued at request of parties.

" 23, " " " 1327, In re application of J. Edward Rowe for admission to the bar; oath administered and applicant admitted.

" 23, " " " 1328, U. S. vs. Wood; Mr. Rodger for the prosecution, Mr. Hartigan for the defense; testimony taken of witnesses Stone Sung, Ludwig, Rodger and defendant; submitted.

UNITED STATES v. HENRY B. FURBUSH.

(*Cause No. 1244; filed January 22, 1921.*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court*)

1. **Murder** in the first degree must follow "willful, deliberate and premeditated design."
2. ID.: REASONABLE DOUBT: Evidence reviewed leaving a reasonable doubt that the crime committed by the accused had so followed.
3. ID.: INTOXICATION when voluntary affords no justification for crime but when the latter is one requiring "premeditated design" intoxication may be considered in determining whether such desigh existed.
4. ID.: PENALTY. When so considered, however, it can not again be credited in fixing the penalty and where no other extenuating circumstances are shown the maximum must be imposed.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, U. S. District Attorney, for the prosecution.

Messrs. M. L. Heen and L. W. Hartigan, for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.

On the evening of December 13, 1920, the accused, third assistant engineer of the Shipping Board vessel "Edgehill" which had just arrived at Shanghai, left the ship in company with the second assistant to see some of the sights. Together the pair visited three bars and a Chinese brothel, taking one or more alcoholic drinks at each place and finally reaching about eleven o'clock a cabaret and dance hall known as the "El Dorado". There more drinks were ordered but whether consumed by the accused is a snbject of dispute. At any rate he soon showed that he was under the influence of liquor.

Before leaving the ship he had borrowed from the first assistant engineer a revolver as he testifies "for protection" and because he had known of a shipmate being "blackjacked" at a French port. With this in his pocket he and his companion left the table where they were first seated in the cabaret and went to another table where the accused sat down and seized the right hand of one of the occupants and afterward the latter's fingers which he twisted forcibly. A scuffle ensued as the result of which the party whom the accused assailed fell against the stove with the accused on top. When attention was called to his gun he said "Yes and I know how to use it."

While the struggle was in progress the party now deceased who had been seated at a table some distance away intervened, finally inducing the accused to go with him to his own table where the accused sat down for a short time. The party now deceased then led him from the hall into the cloakroom where, according to the dying declaration of the deceased and also the testimony of the three Chinese cloakroom boys, the accused who had preceded the deceased suddenly drew the revolver from his pocket, wheeled around and shot the deceased in the stomach from the effects of which he died a few days later. The report of the shot brought many occupants of the hall to the door and the accused was first seen standing over the body of the deceased with the revolver in his hand. Later he left the cloakroom going first into a lavatory from which there was no egress except that by which he entered and then rapidly down the stairs and out

(Before the Commissioner)

March 19, 1921, Cause No. 1324, U. S. v. Hazlett; plea of guilty.

Judgments and Orders :

March 22, 1921, Cause No. 699, In re John A. Bell's Will; order denying petition for corrected inventory.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 753, In re Amy Bell's Will; order denying petition for corrected inventory.

,, 23, ,, ,, ,, Appointment of W. W. Blume, Esquire, as a member of the Bar Examining Committee.

,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1299, U. S. v. Pitts; sentence.

,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1309, U. S. v. Donack; sentence.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1328, U. S. v. Wood; sentence.

(By the Commissioner)

March 19, 1921, Cause No. 1324, U. S. v. Hazlett; fine of $20.00 and costs.

of the building. There he stood for a time in a doorway and later was found wandering in a vacant lot some distance away from the scene of the tragedy. He was then taken in charge by some American naval men and later arrested by the municipal police and incarcerated in the police station.

While the foregoing facts are not expressly admitted by the defense they are established by practically undisputed evidence and that they show the commission of the crime of murder is not seriously questioned. The chief controversy in the argument was as to the degree of the crime. For the accused is prosecuted under the following provision:

> "Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. Every murder perpetrated by poison, lying in wait, or any other kind of willful, deliberate, malicious, and premeditated killing or committed in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, rape, burglary, or robbery; or perpetrated from a premeditated design unlawfully and maliciously to effect the death of any human being other than him who is killed, is murder in the first degree. Any other murder is murder in the second degree." [1]

For the latter the law authorizes no more than imprisonment for life while for the first degree capital punishment is prescribed. [2]

The defense contends that none of the qualifying circumstances necessary to raise the crime to the first degree have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. There was certainly no "poison, lying in wait, or any other kind of * * killing * * * * committed in the perpetration of or attempt to perpetrate any" other

1. Federal Penal Code, Sec. 273
2. Id. Sec. 275.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of EMIL HUGO YOST, Deceased. | Cause No. 1276, Estate No. 369. NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG
11 Whangpoo Road.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of OLIN ACKLEY LOVELAND, Deceased. | Cause No. 1277, Estate No. 370. NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG
11 Whangpoo Road.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of HARRY FINKELSTEIN, Deceased. | Cause No. 1075, Estate No. 350. NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 12, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

DORA FINKELSTEIN
184 Bubbling Well Road

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of WILLIAM H. DIETRICH, Deceased. | Cause No. 1316, Estate No. 384. NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before Sept. 12, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

STERLING FESSENDEN
2 Kiukiang Road

Assignments for Hearing

March 30, 1921, 9:00 A. M., Cause No. 1021, Ullrych v. Asia Banking Corporation.

April 11, 1921, 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1300, Shaw v. Rea and Gallagher.

Miscellaneous Filings:

March 18, 1921, Cause No. 1324, U. S. vs. E. Alton Hazlett; complaint.

" 18, " " " 1249, Wallerick vs. Block; answer; set-off.

" 18, " " " 1300, Shaw vs. Rea & Gallagher; appearance.

" 19, " " " 1091, Ransom et al vs. Martin; stipulation to withdraw exhibits.

" 19, " " " 1325, Wm. Allway vs. Robert Dollar Co.; petition; summons issued.

" 19, " " " 1245, The Hsien Nieh New World Co. et al vs. Tobacco Products Co.; motion; exception.

" 19, " " " 1246, The Hsien Nieh New World Co. et al vs. Tobacco Products Co.; motion; exception.

" 19, " " " Subpoenas issued to Representatives of Struthers & Dixon and Robert Dollar Co. for International Mixed Court.

" 19, " " " 1326, Hogg, Karanjia & Co. vs. F. W. Cary; (Canton district); petition; summons issued.

" 19, " " " 1300, Shaw vs. Rea & Gallagher; demurrer.

" 21, " " " 1300, Shaw vs. Rea & Gallagher; demurrer.

crime. Was there, "wilful, deliberate, malicious and premeditated killing" or one "perpetrated from a premeditated design"?

The accused claims that shortly after he entered the dance hall and sat down at the table he lost consciousness and remembers nothing of the affair at the other table, the struggle which ensued or the subsequent events until the explosion which was evidently that of the revolver. There is evidence on the part of the prosecution's witnesses which tends to corroborate this claim of the accused as regards his condition. The party whom he assailed at the other table says that the accused when he came there was "apparently under the influence of liquor." Another witness for the prosecution, to whose truthfulness both sides pay tribute, says that the acccused, when first observed by him seemed "sufficiently drunk to want to cause trouble". Still another of the prosecution's witnesses declares that "sometimes he did seem a little bit dazed" and the bar boy who served the accused states that the latter when at the table "hung his head down and did not utter a word" crouching in the position of one who lacked self control.

There are other indications that the accused's condition just before the shooting was abnormal if nor irresponsible. Depositions of certain shipmates, received in evidence without objection, describe him as of quiet and peaceful disposition while as we have seen almost his first act on entering the dance hall was to provoke an altercation. Again the victim selected as the object of his drunken fury was not one who would have been chosen by "premeditated design." The deceased was a perfect stranger to the accused but had shown him nothing but friendliness and kindness leading him quietly from the scene of the affray to his own table and thence to the cloakroom where the tragedy occurred. Of all those with whom the accused came in contact that evening the deceased was the last one who would have been attacked by a normal man. There was absolutely no provocation or other motive for the deed and while this in a way aggravates the character of the offence it likewise heightens the improbability that the same was "wilful, deliberate and

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ANSON C. SPONG Deceased. | Cause No. 1275 Estate No. 368 NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE ie hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG
11 Whangpoo Road.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of HERMAN A. VANBURG Deceased. | Cause No. 1314 Estate No. 383 NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 12, 1921 and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

W. D. HARRIS, Administrator
C/o. Andersen, Meyer & Co,
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, China.

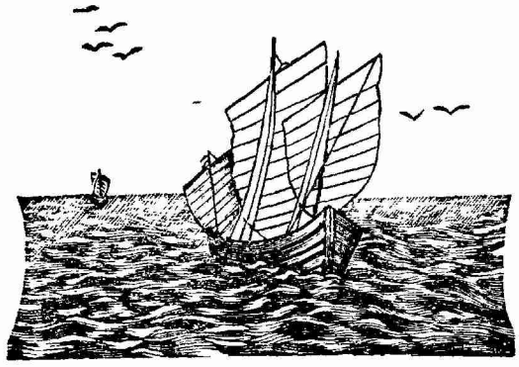
March 22, 1921, Cause No. 1309, U.S. vs. Geo. Donack; information.

" 22, " " " 1327, In application of J. Edward Rowe for admission to bar; petition; motion.

" 22, " " " 1306, In re Estate of Grace R. Hayes; commission to take deposition issued.

" 22, " " " 1328, U. S. vs. Wood; information.

" 23, " " " 1311, Nie vs. East Asia Produce & Real Estate Co.; plea to jurisdiction.



premeditated." In a case [3] relied on by the prosecution the accused in a drunken frenzy shot the policeman who interfered in a quarrel betweed the accused and his wife. The verdict there was murder in the second degree but there was much more of a motive than here.

Nor do we think that the circumstances relied upon to show premeditation greatly alter the case. The accused's remark that he had a gun and knew how to use it and his facial change of expression, just before the shooting as described by the deceased in his dying declaration, seem no more than displays of the truculent attitude which drunkenness usually produces. The flight of the accused and his failure to account for the absence of the revolver afford greater indication of design on his part, but this was *after* the explosion which he says he remembers and which evidently brought him somewhat to his senses tho not fully for he was, according to several witnesses, in a dazed condition even at the police station.

As to the cause of the accused's condition just before the shooting we are unable to find in the evidence any other adequate explanation than alcoholism. It is, indeed, shown that the accused had an abrasion over his left eye but while he says he thought he had been struck there is no evidence either as to the cause or the effects of the wound to which we could give much weight.

3. State v. Davis, 9 Houst. (Del.) 407, 33 Atl. 55.

(To be Continued Next Issue)

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guest have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Grinan A. Simon, Lonnon; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. D. Wait, New York; Miss M. A. Davis, New York; Mrs. Atwood, New York; Major Arne, New York; A. H. Taques, New York; M. R. Walker, New York; R. C. Candie, Manila; G. Guston, Tokyo; W. Hornet; S. Pearman; It. Col. and Mrs. D. D. Birchall, Montreal; Mrs. J. B. Cole, Montreal; Morrison; Dr. Burdette; Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Hongkong; Capt. Eward; Miss M. Packard, Hongkong; Miss V. Packford, Hongkong; A. May, San Francisco; Edwin S. George, Detroit; Arthur D. Stansell, Detroit; D. Dane, Hongkong; R. A. Schilling, Changsha; J. D. Danby, Hongkong; C. H. Myers; T. Codsi; E. G. Johnston; Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Hearne, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. G. Balzarotti, Hongkong; Lyon Levinson, Peking; Mrs. Wm. H. Patterson, Shanghai; H. M. Daverder, Yokohama.

The following guest have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Wm. Richards, London; Mrs. M. M. Richards, London; Miss M. E. Richards; London; Master Wm. Richards, Jr., Londen; Mrs. C. E. Ash and child, Hankow; Miss Ash, Hankow; J. H. Macann, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Denham; London; H. O. Waser, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. Fauerean, Marseille; Mrs. H. O. Waser and Son, Zurich; Mr. and Mrs. Lespinasse, Marseille, Mr. and Mrs. Germain, Singapore; J. D. Chaserean, London; Counte Marulle de Barletta, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. Leurguin, Marseille; J. N. Barnet, Calcutta; H. M. Plat, Calcutta; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Jackson, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. T. Mortansen, Chefoo; J. Ewing, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Lacour, Paris; B. G. Vautchurin, Vladivostock; O. Waignein, Peking; E. R. Cartunght, Hongkong.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Adamson; Miss F. Blascoer; Miss Belbin; Mrs. M. Breaker; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bena; C. W. M. Birch; C. W. Bernard; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Van Beuschen; Mr. and Mrs. Joe D. Birrel; J. H. Behrens; H. B. Clough; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. D. Clendening; F. R. Chapman; Miss Cohgdan; D. P. Chapple; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crandall; J. P. Davis; H. W. Dean; S. Dawaliby; H. A. Fenstamaker; A. O. Fisher; H. E. Gilmore; Miss Goodfellow; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. P. Gaunt; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gregg; A. L. Garthshore; C. N. Gray; Mr. and Mrs. Grushkoo; Grigorieff; Mrs. W. W. Houfe; Mr. and Mrs. W. Heims; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hanbury; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Holmes; Mrs. L. E. Hussey; Miss E. Howge; W. D. Hawker; Miss Jenkins; I. Joseph; S. M. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Joseph; Lt. R. F. Johnstone; R. S. James; Mr. and Mrs. Jay; Q. Jardsley; H. A. Jacobs; Mr. and Mrs. Knner; L. K. Kentwell; S. G. Kirkland; W. J. Kenyon; Mr. and Mrs. Kelheffer; L. A. Levy; J. R. Lawry; L. C. Lewis; Mrs. Geo. Mills; Dr. Paul F. Martin; Moon; R. Mayer; Miss Marshall; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. MacDonell; G. R. McCoy; R. T. Mayer; M. Paci; F. G. Prescott; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Pate; Mr. and Mrs. Penrod; W. Rohd; E. Rowden; J. T. Reed; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Romar; J. Reiger; P. J. Reilly; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robjohn; Col. and Mrs. V. Ruehl; R. V. Richards; R. B Ray; E. Rice; W. A. Rose; D. S. Somekh; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; N. Sacks; Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Sweeney; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Stockton; James Street; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Selby; Mrs. L. G. Smith; P. G. Sullivan; Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Sprunt; D. Talbot; B. M. Tyler; L. Turner; B. P. Torgasheff; J. E. Unsworth; Mr. and J. W. Wooding; A. Whyte; E. V. Walduck; S. Ward; Woodford; C. Weisbrood; W. H. TeWechel; Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Weeks; A. L. Waterbury; Mr. and Mrs. John Watson; Mr. and Mrs. Young; Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman.